

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## STATE TO VOTE ON EXPANSION OF PITTSBURGH

Metropolitan Plan Would  
Establish City of  
1,500,000

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY TO KEEP 'HOME RULE'

Contiguous Municipalities to  
Co-ordinate Efforts for Dis-  
trict as Whole

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The great in-  
dustrial community of 122 munici-  
palities and 1,500,000 persons, com-  
prising Allegheny County, which is  
better known as the "Greater Pit-  
tsburgh District," will be welded into  
single governmental unit, under the  
corporate name of the City of Pit-  
tsburgh, if voters give the necessary  
approval to a proposed scheme of  
municipal consolidation which will  
receive its first test at the polls at  
the Nov. 6 election.

Most striking of the results which  
would be brought about by the con-  
templated governmental change  
would be the immediate boost-  
ing of Pittsburgh's census rating  
from 670,000 to approximately 1,500,-  
000, at the same time elevating it  
from the position of ninth largest  
city in the United States to fourth.  
Incidentally, Pennsylvania would  
become the only State in the United  
States with two cities of more than  
1,000,000 population.

The feature of the Pittsburgh plan  
which distinguishes it from all other  
schemes for city expansion that have  
been followed elsewhere is a provision  
that everyone of the 122 munici-  
palities, while surrendering its power  
of government in matters affecting  
the metropolitan area as a whole, is  
guaranteed complete and permanent  
independence in the administration  
of its own local affairs.

### Applicable to Other Areas

Significance of Pittsburgh's so-called  
"Metropolitan Plan" spreads  
beyond the borders of Allegheny  
County. Though born and nurtured  
here, and in some phases so framed  
as to be adaptable only to condi-  
tions peculiar to the "State of Alle-  
gheny," its use in Lincoln's phrase, the  
plan in its main features is applica-  
ble to any metropolitan district  
where contiguous municipalities de-  
sire to co-ordinate their efforts for  
their common benefit without sac-  
rificing their local autonomy.

This fact has not been overlooked  
by other cities faced with metropol-  
itan ambitions, necessities and prob-  
lems similar to those of Pittsburgh.  
Many cities are now intently study-  
ing the Pittsburgh plan, with a view  
to adopting similar schemes for  
themselves. In Montreal, for in-  
stance, the plan has taken a firm  
foothold and bids fair to be adopted.  
In Cleveland, St. Louis, Newark and  
Sydney, Australia, the plan is looked  
upon with favor.

Political scientists have evinced  
a live interest in the metropolitan  
plan, many distinguished authorities  
on city government having hailed it  
as the most practical and fair solu-  
tion to the city expansion problem  
that has been advanced.

### Climax of 20 Year's Work

Adoption of the plan will mark the  
climax of a movement of 20 years  
duration which had for its ultimate  
goal the formation of a "Greater  
Pittsburgh." Characterized in its  
early stages by animosity and con-  
trovery, the movement is now pro-  
gressing along orderly lines, with  
the best thought of Allegheny County  
co-operating to bring it to an equi-  
table and effective conclusion.

The plan is a compromise between  
two opposing desires: On one hand,  
the ambition of the city of Pittsburgh  
to expand, and on the other hand,  
the very strong wish of the suburban  
cities, boroughs and townships to re-  
tain "home rule."

For years, forces of the city of  
(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

## Dry Plank Wins in Michigan

Democratic Convention Favors  
Enforcement, but In-  
dorses Smith

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Michi-  
gan's Democracy has refused to in-  
dorse the prohibition views of Gov.  
Alfred E. Smith. An attempt to put  
the Democratic state convention on  
record favoring the New Yorker's  
views as given in his acceptance  
speech lost by a big majority, with-  
out a record vote.

The convention, instead, adopted  
the majority report of the commit-  
tee on resolutions, which follows:  
"We pledge Michigan Democracy  
to the enforcement of present laws  
without fear or favor."

The prohibition controversy was  
chiefly in the meeting of the Com-  
mittee on Resolutions. William F.  
Donnelly, candidate for Congress  
from a Detroit district, wanted the  
following plank adopted:  
"We particularly indorse the po-  
sition taken by Governor Smith on  
public questions in his speech of ac-  
ceptance."

The majority report in favor of  
enforcement was adopted by the con-  
vention without discussion. During  
the remainder of the convention both  
factions expressed sympathy with  
Governor Smith on all vital ques-  
tions, except prohibition.

## London Caterers to Buy Their Own Jungle

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
London

SIX private companies and their  
directors connected with the  
great British catering firm of J.  
Lyons & Co., Ltd., have been regis-  
tered here to acquire landed prop-  
erty in the Protectorate of Nyasa-  
land and elsewhere for the purpose  
of growing, manufacturing, and  
dealing in tropical produce, in-  
cluding rubber, fruit and vege-  
tables.

The new companies have all a  
small nominal capital, the biggest  
being £2000, but the venture is  
regarded as a step in the direc-  
tion of the reduction of the  
middlemen's charges between  
jungle and city restaurant.

## LEGISLATORS IN PARIS SEEK HIGHER SALARY

Proposal Made to Raise Re-  
muneration of Deputies,  
Senators and Ministers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
PARIS—It is proposed to increase  
the remuneration of French deputies,  
senators and ministers. A lively de-  
bate, which is now proceeding, brings  
into the forefront this important  
problem of democracy. Should rep-  
resentatives of nations be recompensed  
in such fashion as to form a class  
of professional politicians? Or should  
services rendered to the state be  
recompensed only sufficiently to en-  
able the poorer men with gifts of  
statesmanship to serve without ac-  
tual financial loss?

A few years ago, deputies and sen-  
ators were paid 15,000 francs. In  
1926, they allotted themselves 45,000  
francs. Now it is intended to aug-  
ment their salary to 60,000 francs,  
or about \$2400, annually. Ministers,  
who receive \$2000 may obtain \$10,-  
000. Certainly, the figures do not ap-  
pear excessive from an Anglo-Saxon  
viewpoint, but in France, which is  
accustomed to smaller honorariums,  
something like a minor revolution is  
being accomplished.

Obviously, if the payment is in-  
creased as a salary on which deputies  
should be able to live, the new fig-  
ure is modest enough. Stephane  
Lauzanne has explained that other  
democratic countries, in particular  
the United States, have long ago  
adopted a higher scale. But to this  
argument the opposition newspapers  
have replied that the French legisla-  
ture, which voted the increases, but  
declined to vote the new scale, is over-  
represented, and if larger salaries  
are necessary then the number  
of parliamentarians should first be  
reduced. This was indeed ac-  
knowledged by the last Parliament,  
which voted the increases, but de-  
spite its promises the new electoral  
system gave France no fewer than  
612 deputies, besides 314 senators.

An interesting comparison is  
drawn with the United States, where  
the Senators number 96 and the mem-  
bers of Congress 435. It is further  
pointed out that the population of  
the United States is now probably  
120,000,000, whereas the popula-  
tion of France is under 41,000,000,  
including foreigners. Thus it is  
argued that the French Parliament  
should, if the United States is  
taken as a model, be brought down  
to 177 members. It will be seen that  
this question of remuneration gives  
rise to discussion which, from the  
general viewpoint, is not without  
wide implications.

## To Vote For President—Register!

### PENNSYLVANIA

Registration is required in order  
to vote in Pennsylvania in the pre-  
sidential election Nov. 6. Since the  
days of registration may vary, how-  
ever, in different localities and days  
of registration in cities of the first,  
second, and third class are to be  
posted, voters are urged to find out  
from local officials the facts con-  
cerning their individual status and  
register at the earliest opportunity.

In other than cities of the classes  
mentioned assessors list qualified  
voters and make a permanent regis-  
try list of voters who comply with  
constitutional suffrage require-  
ments.

The Constitution provides: "If 22  
years of age and upward, he shall  
have paid within two years a state  
or county tax, which shall have  
been assessed at least two months  
and paid at least one month before  
election."

Legal residence includes one year  
in the State and two months in the  
precinct. No literacy test is re-  
quired, but voters must pay either  
a poll tax or other taxes.

Outside of cities of first, second and  
third class, nonregistered voters in  
boroughs and townships shall be per-  
mitted to vote on proof of residence  
and payment of taxes. On election  
day any persons in election districts  
other than first, second and third-  
class cities, who can prove by wit-  
nesses and affidavits, or by tax re-  
ceipts and other like evidence, his  
residence and tax payment, shall be  
allowed to vote.

In Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and  
Scranton, registration days posted by

## GENEVA BRINGS RUMANIAN NEARER LAND SOLUTION

Dispute With Hungary Over  
Property Enters More  
Friendly Atmosphere

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GENEVA—It was a busy day at  
Geneva yesterday with the Council  
and commissions of the League of  
Nations working full pressure, and  
the Assembly sitting. On such days  
one gets the impression of a veritable  
hive of political and social activities.

In the Palace of Nations, the Coun-  
cil did good work when, after an  
extended discussion on the dispute be-  
tween Hungary and Rumania, the  
representatives of these two coun-  
tries promised to enter into negotia-  
tions for a settlement of the claims  
of Hungarian landlords for expropria-  
tion of their property in Transyl-  
vania.

'Stands on Legal Rights'  
Count Apponyi still stood on the  
legal rights of his country, while the  
Rumanian delegate, Mr. Atone-  
laie, made similar reservations for  
his side but the barriers which  
divided the two countries have at  
last been broken down, and in the  
more friendly atmosphere much may  
be done to settle their differences.

In the third commission Count von  
Bernstorff, the German delegate, still  
held out tenaciously for the sum-  
moning of the disarmament confer-  
ence next year.

Closely linked with a reduction  
of armaments was the debate on the  
model treaty for a pacific settle-  
ment of international disputes, the  
Austrian delegate objecting, on be-  
half of the smaller powers, that the  
treaty contained too many reserva-  
tions.

Arbitration and Conciliation  
But while nations cling to sov-  
ereign rights, reservations there  
must be, and, in the meantime,  
Nicholas Politis argued that it would  
mark a great advance in the organi-  
zation of peace if a general system  
of arbitration and conciliation could  
be established between nations.

Sir Cecil Hurst, however, speaking  
for Great Britain, made it plain that  
the British Government preferred  
bilateral treaties to a general treaty  
of arbitration.

The report that America was not  
willing to enter on a further dis-  
cussion in the preparatory disarm-  
ament commission until the naval  
conference had been cleared up  
caused little surprise, if some disap-  
pointment. It has always been the  
view of the British in the third com-  
mission that it is useless to fix a  
date for the next meeting of the  
commission until the views of America  
are known on the Anglo-French  
naval compromise.

## JAPANESE DEVELOP \$1,000,000 LETTUCE INDUSTRY IN WEST

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TACOMA, Wash.—Japanese farm-  
ers here, in a period of four years,  
have developed a \$1,000,000 lettuce  
industry. Approximately 1000 cars  
of lettuce, valued at that amount,  
were shipped from Tacoma to mar-  
kets as far as Tampa, Fla., and  
Boston in 1928.

Bulb growing is also increasing  
in this district. This year's crop is  
estimated as worth \$300,000. Holland  
growers have been attracted, one of  
which has bought a 200-acre tract,  
where this year 20,000,000 bulbs were  
grown of which 15,000,000 were  
marketed.

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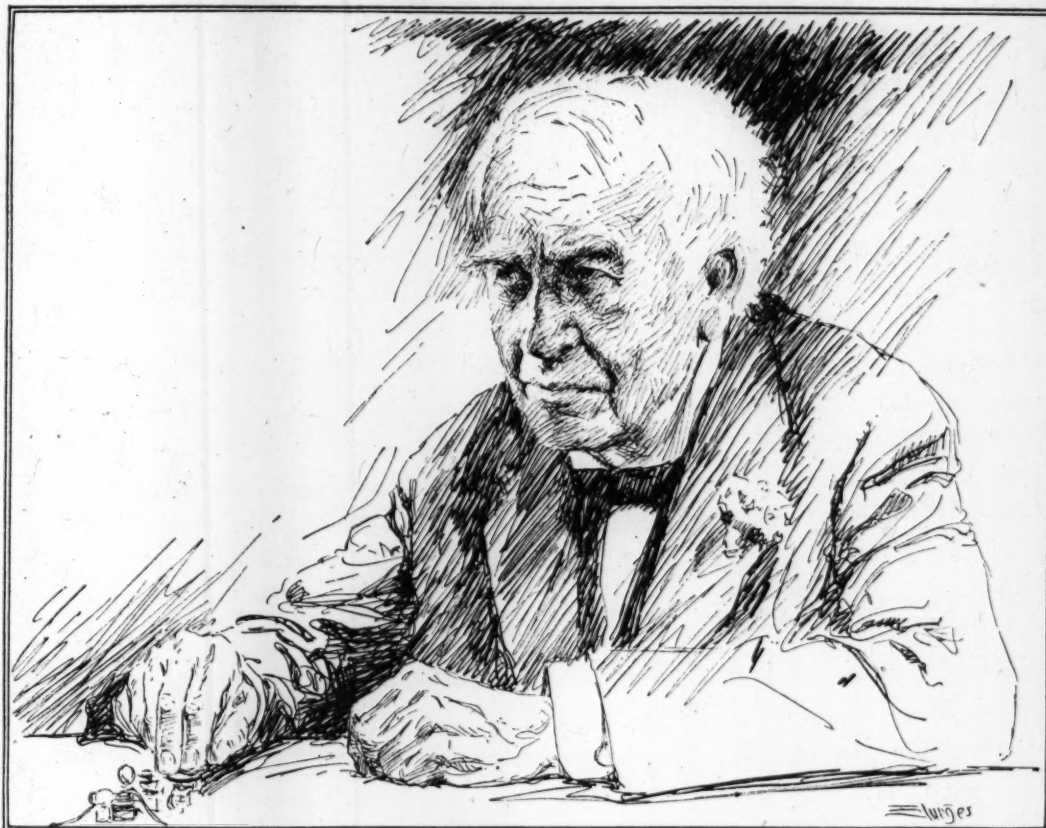
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In Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and  
Scranton, registration days posted by

## Wrought Change in World's Social Order



THOMAS ALVA EDISON  
Congressional Medal From Design Selected by Fine Arts Commission Will Signify Mr. Edison's Contributions  
"Which Have Revolutionized Civilization in the Last Century."

## South Carolina Democrats Form Anti-Smith Legion

Charge Governor Repudiated  
Party Platform—To  
Work for Hoover

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Committing  
themselves to the support of Her-  
bert Hoover "a Woodrow Wilson  
Democrat" for the Presidency of the  
United States, and maintaining that  
Alfred E. Smith has definitely re-  
pudiated the Democratic Party plat-  
form and committed that party, na-  
tionally, to the support of the liquor  
traffic, the "anti-Smith Legion of  
South Carolina," at an initial meet-  
ing here, attended by representatives  
from a majority of counties, launched  
a state-wide organization of revolt-  
ing Democrats, with the declared  
purpose of putting out an electoral  
ticket in a state convention to meet  
about Oct. 1.

Hampton Smith of Greenfield was  
elected president and E. J. Hisey of  
Charleston, secretary and treasurer.  
The organization will include seven  
vice-presidents and an executive  
committee. Nominations for the  
electoral ticket will be made by the  
executive committee to be submitted  
to the state convention.

Every precinct in the various  
counties will be organized by county  
chairmen, it is stated.

Formal Statement Issued  
Secretary Hisey made public a  
formal statement which he said the  
conference had adopted as a call to  
all true Democrats of South Carolina.

"We hold the principles and high  
ideals of the Democratic Party of  
South Carolina and of the United  
States to be above the self-centered  
interest of any individual, group or  
society. We further hold that every  
true Southern Democrat who be-  
lieves in prohibition, separation of  
church and state, white supremacy,  
restricted immigration and the  
American public school has been bet-  
rayed by the present leaders of the  
party in the United States.

"Therefore, we feel it our duty to  
do everything in our power to pre-  
vent the permanent wrecking of our  
party, and we commit ourselves to  
the support of a true Democratic  
electoral ticket in South Carolina;  
the Democrats on this ticket are  
committed to the support of a  
Woodrow Wilson Democrat, Herbert  
Hoover, for the Presidency. This is  
done to save our country from pol-  
icies which we hold would be ruinous  
to her future, and would mean the  
wrecking of the Democratic Party.  
We take this position as a means of  
advising our party leaders that we  
will not submit to a repudiation of  
principles for the sake of political  
expediency.

Smith Repudiated Platform  
"We hold that Gov. Alfred E.  
Smith and his national chairman, Mr.  
Raskob, have definitely repudiated  
our party platform and committed  
the party, nationally, to the support  
of the liquor traffic. We hold that  
Mr. Hoover, in his acceptance  
speech, stood squarely on the plat-  
form adopted by the Democratic  
Party at Houston.

"We hold that Governor Smith and  
his running mate, Senator Robinson,  
have injected the religious issue into  
this campaign, and we hold that  
this issue has no place in a presiden-  
tial campaign. Mr. Hoover stands  
squarely on the constitutional provi-  
sion for the separation of church and  
state. He has not tried to make po-  
litical capital out of his church af-  
filiations. We commend him for this."

## HISTORIC RAILWAY CEASES TO OPERATE

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—After today passenger  
trains cease to run on the historic  
Leicester & Desford Railway, which  
was opened in 1832, and on which  
George Stephenson drove his first  
passenger train.

## NATION TO GIVE MEDAL OF HONOR TO MR. EDISON

Achievements in Field of  
Inventions Recognized  
by Vote of Congress

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Because of Thomas  
Alva Edison's achievements "in  
illuminating the path of progress  
through the development and ap-  
plication of inventions that have  
revolutionized civilization in the last  
century," Congress voted to bestow  
upon him "a gold medal with suit-  
able emblems, devices, and inscrip-  
tions to be determined by the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury."

To carry out his part, Andrew W.  
Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury,  
at whose recommendation the  
measure authorizing the medal was  
first introduced into Congress, in-  
vited the artists of the country to  
submit to him designs for the medal.  
The artist whose design is selected  
by the Fine Arts Commission will be  
allowed to make the cast and the  
medal will be struck off at the  
United States Mint. The date set for  
its completion is October 21.

But the services rendered in up-  
lifting the standard of living of the  
people of the world cannot be mea-  
sured in dollars. The invention of the  
electric light, it has been pointed  
out, wrought a change in the whole  
social order.

"An educational institution of the  
first rank, is Mr. Edison, according  
to the Congressional resolution. He  
has aroused in the thought of young  
men some sense of the limitless pos-  
sibilities of natural science when  
devoted to the service of man and  
has such a firm hold on the popular  
imagination as to force men to watch  
what he is doing and hear what he  
is saying, the measure points out.

The major inventions with which  
the public daily comes into contact  
which are Edison's own or show  
the imprint of his research are the  
phonograph, the telephone, the elec-  
tric railway, the electric motor, the  
incandescent lamp, the storage bat-  
tery, and the moving picture.

"Physical Laboratory" in Cellar  
When Mr. Edison started his ca-  
reer as a newsboy on the Grand  
Trunk Railway, he spent his spare  
money to purchase chemicals to fill  
the 200 bottles in his cellar "physi-  
(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

## Shorter Work Day Is Called Way to Fuller Prosperity

World Give Employment and  
So Provide Buying Power,  
Says Labor Secretary

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—The Department  
of Labor's survey to determine the  
effect of labor-saving machinery upon  
employment is directly related to the  
proposal made by James J. Davis,  
Secretary of Labor, that the shorter  
workday and the shorter week be  
adopted to avoid unemployment.

Speaking before the International  
Association of Public Employment  
Services, at Cleveland, O., he referred  
to the fact that the employment con-  
ditions last winter had caused un-  
employment, and the number of  
jobless was greatly exaggerated.

### Steady Work at Good Wages

"But we are coming to realize,"  
said Mr. Davis, "that it is a serious  
matter to have any men out of em-  
ployment. To prosper we must work  
and produce. If our present prosper-  
ity is to be maintained every able-  
bodied producer in the country must  
be kept employed for the maximum  
period of the year and at the maxi-  
mum wage."

"When we have any considerable  
number of people out of work and  
earning no wages, business suffers  
by the absence of just that number  
of buyers."

"One element of economic danger  
to our workers, and so to our pros-  
perity, arises from the rapid spread  
of labor-saving machinery, what we  
call the mechanization of industry.  
In all our great industries machines  
are being introduced at a rate which  
justifies calling it a new industrial  
revolution."

Long Day Should Be Obsolete  
"It is only the period of adjust-  
ment that needs to be watched, the  
time during which a man displaced  
by a new machine must wait and  
perhaps suffer until he can find a  
new occupation."

He believes that manufacturers  
will see the mistake in too rapidly  
putting in machines and throwing  
out workers.

"The long day and the long week  
should be as obsolete in America as  
serfdom and chattel slavery," said  
the Secretary of Labor. "Wipe out  
the long week and you enable one  
man to catch up with production  
and so keep men in their jobs.  
Henry Ford has put the idea in a  
nutshell."

"The man kept at work all the  
time has no time left in which to  
live and buy things. Give him more  
leisure and he will consume more  
and want more. He will develop new  
desires, and so create new demands,  
new markets for new products."

## Farmers, Attention: Weedless Farm Next

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Berkeley, Calif.

PLANS to make the state agri-  
cultural station at Davis, Cali-  
fornia's first "weedless farm" were  
announced recently by Dr. W. L.  
Howard, director of the University  
of California's branch of the Col-  
lege of Agriculture.

Recently it was discovered that  
the puncture vine was making  
headway on the Davis farm, and  
the movement to eliminate noxious  
weeds of all kinds was started by  
Dr. Howard. Each division of the  
college is to be made responsible  
for the cleanup of weeds in its re-  
spective area, and inspections will  
be made at regular intervals.

## GRANGE HOPES DRY LAW WILL BE CHIEF ISSUE

Editorial Urges That Pro-  
hibition Question Be Set-  
tled for All Time

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Hope that  
prohibition will become the single  
great issue of the campaign and that  
it will be settled once and for all in  
favor of the Eighteenth Amendment  
is expressed in the leading editorial  
of the National Grange Monthly, pub-  
lished here. This is the organ of the  
National Grange, which has nearly  
8000 local units scattered from coast  
to coast and claims, with 800,000  
members, the largest membership of  
any farmer organization in the coun-  
try. Under the caption of "Let's Set-  
tle It," the Grange periodical said:

"Without doubt there might be  
ways of obtaining a more satisfying  
referendum on the wet and dry ques-  
tion than through a choice between  
opposing presidential candidates;  
but if that is the way the issue of the  
present campaign is going to shape  
itself, well and good; let's face it like  
men."

"The National Grange Monthly be-  
lieves that this nation is overwhelm-  
ingly dry and will so reveal itself if  
ever called upon to make its voice  
heard upon this distinct question. It  
wishes it were possible to have that  
one issue set squarely before the  
voters, stripped of every qualification  
and camouflage, and compel them to  
vote 'yes' or 'no' with no other  
question or personality in-  
volved. This would be such a  
knockout of Old Man Boozie would be  
administered that his gruesome wall  
would no longer be heard through  
the land."

"Under our Constitution such a  
referendum is not possible, nor do  
any of the politicians intend such a  
knockout of Old Man Boozie would be  
administered that his gruesome wall  
would no longer be heard through  
the land."

## Rain Measured by Yards on Mexico's Pacific Coast

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MEXICO CITY—The State of  
Chiapas on the Pacific coast of  
Mexico is perhaps the rainiest region  
in the world. It has an average an-  
nual downpour of four meters and  
80 centimeters (about five yards),  
according to figures compiled by  
Gonzalo Vivar, a government geolo-  
gist.

The State has two seasons of six  
months each, the rainy season when  
it rains all the time and the stormy  
season, which is supposed to be dry,  
when it rains half the time, not  
counting occasional showers, Señor  
Vivar says.

Agricultural tools are little used  
in the State. The customary method  
of planting there, he says, is to strike  
the heel into the ground, drop seed  
into the depression thus formed and  
nothing more until the next rain-  
time. Transportation in Chiapas is  
almost entirely by water, of which  
naturally there is an abundance.

"The man kept at work all the  
time has no time left in which to  
live and buy things. Give him more  
leisure and he will consume more  
and want more. He will develop new  
desires, and so create new demands,  
new markets for new products."

Miss Alice I. Edwards of Washing-  
ton, executive secretary of the Ameri-  
can Home Economics Association  
made the foregoing observation and  
also commented upon the vanishing  
use of liquor among college students.

## ABSENTEE VOTER WELL EQUIPPED TO CAST BALLOT

Majority of States Now  
Make Some Provision  
to This End

## VARIATIONS IN LAWS NEED CAREFUL STUDY

Students, Soldiers, Travelers  
Need Not Lose Right—De-  
tails Easily Got

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Wider opportuni-  
ties than ever are provided for the  
man or woman obliged to be away  
from home on election day to cast  
their vote, and agencies for getting  
out the vote are working energeti-  
cally to get this fact before the people.  
Most states have some provision for  
the absentee voter. The laws of some  
16 states provide for absentee regis-  
tration; there are also some 16 states  
in which permanent registration is in  
state-wide use, and 11 states in which  
it is optional use.

Thousands of college students who  
considered their votes lost on ac-  
count of their inability to register in  
person are being informed of chance  
still offered whereby they may exer-  
cise their franchise; actors, traveling  
men, government employees, sol-  
diers, sailors—in fact, the whole  
army of away-from-homes—are hav-  
ing pointed out to them that in many  
cases they still may register and cast  
their ballots in November.

Organizations like the National  
Get-Out-the-Vote Club, the National  
League of Women Voters, and other  
organizations are making known the  
several laws in different states that  
are applicable to the absentee voter  
this year.

### How Laws Work

Studies of the laws affecting the  
absentee voter have been made by  
Helen M. Rocca, secretary of political  
education of the League of Women  
Voters and by some others. The  
Kentucky and Pennsylvania ab-  
sentee-voter laws were annulled by  
the courts in 1924. However, the  
1927 law of Pennsylvania allows  
registration by affidavit and mail for  
federal and state employees absent  
on business if they are residents of  
the county in which they are absent.  
The absentee voter should apply not later  
than Oct. 6 to the city election com-  
missioners or precinct registrar. All  
persons in military service may  
register and vote.

New York has broadened its  
absentee-voter law so that any voter,  
if registered in cities where regis-  
tration is required, may apply to the  
county or city board of elections  
for an affidavit blank and instruc-  
tions. The affidavit is executed be-  
fore a notary and filed with the  
board between Oct. 7 and 20. The  
board thereupon mails to the voter  
an absentee-voter ballot which is  
marked pursuant to instructions and  
mailed in time for election.

California has a newly amended  
absentee-voter law which states that  
who by reason of their occupations  
expect to be absent on election day,  
those engaged in state or federal  
service or those who because of dis-  
ability cannot go to the polls, may  
obtain from the registrar or county  
clerk a ballot, make affidavit, sign  
seal and return the ballot. Provision  
is made also for absentee registration.

Connecticut does not grant the  
privilege of home to students in  
absentees from the State. In New  
Jersey the civilian absentee voting  
law was repealed in 1926.



who made a digest of the laws on this subject for the National League of Women Voters, are of two general kinds:

Those which permit a voter who is absent from his home precinct on election day to appear at some other polling place within the state and cast his ballot there;

Those which provide that a voter who is absent, or who expects to be absent, from his county or state may obtain a ballot from the proper local official of his city or county, prior to election day.

In the latter type of law, provision is frequently made for the voter who expects to be absent to appear in person at the office of the proper official and mark his ballot before leaving. Otherwise he marks it, during a period specified in the law, before some officer qualified to administer oaths in the place where he may happen to be.

The states with laws of the first type—that is, where the absentee voting privilege extends only to those "unavoidably absent on election day" from their polling places who may vote at some other polling place within the state are:

Arkansas (for civilian absentees). Kansas (for absentees of one class only—those absent from their townships or wards because of duties or occupations or business which require them to be elsewhere within the state, outside the counties of their residences). Missouri (for civilian absentees). Oklahoma (for civilian absentees).

**Florida Combines Laws**

Until 1927 the Florida law was also of this type. The legislature in that year passed an additional act permitting a qualified elector of the state who may be absent from his home county on election day to apply in person not more than 15 nor less than three days prior to election to the proper local officer for a ballot to be used in his voting precinct. Such an elector marks his ballot at the time of receiving it.

Florida, therefore, has a combination of the two types of laws. In Louisiana the elector also casts his ballot before election day, in the office of the clerk of the district court, or in Orleans Parish, in the office of the civil sheriff.

The law of Louisiana provides a method of voting before election for those absent for certain specified reasons and also contains a provision making it possible for a voter absent from his county on election day to appear with a certificate of his registration at the polling place of any precinct in the State and cast his ballot there.

The laws in the remaining 34 states (plus Florida and Kansas for voters of a certain class) are of the second type—permitting a voter to apply for a ballot during a certain specified period before election and to mark it before an officer authorized to administer oaths in the place where he may happen to be.

In the following 25 states the law applies to voters "unavoidably absent" or "necessarily absent" without requiring a particular cause: Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

**Michigan Demands Details**

To this group should be added Michigan where the law specifically enumerates nine different causes of absence, the ninth, however, being "any person necessarily absent while engaged in the pursuit of lawful business or recreation;" and Virginia, where among the several causes listed, are "on vacation" and "occupied in the course of personal affairs."

These 14 states specifically extend the absentee voting privilege to those who are ill or disabled: Ari-

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zona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

In Massachusetts the absentee voting law applies only to biennial state elections and, so far as possible, to municipal elections in the city of Gloucester.

The law in New Hampshire applies only to the election of presidential electors. In South Carolina only to primary elections. In four states the law applies to "any general election." These are Delaware, Kansas, New York and Utah.

In Nevada, the law provides that the absentee voter may wire for an absentee ballot instead of going through the usual process of writing for an application blank to be filled out and sworn to.

## Vermont's Fealty to Ideals Lauded by Mr. Coolidge

Responds to Welcome From People of Native State in Notable Address

BENNINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Before returning to Washington from a two-day trip through his native Vermont, President Coolidge delivered at Bennington his first rear platform speech since becoming Chief Executive.

He took the opportunity of a stop there in his itinerary, the last before leaving Vermont, to thank the people of his native State for their hospitality and cordiality to him on his journey, and to praise them for their fortitude and initiative in meeting the hardships of last fall's flood.

A crowd of more than 5000 people awaited the train at Bennington and upon the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge on the observation platform broke out in the loudest applause and cheers which had yet greeted the Chief Executive on this expedition.

**Responds to Crowd's Appeal**

Cries of "Speech, speech," broke out on all sides, and although President Coolidge at first appeared somewhat uncertain of himself, he seemed deeply moved and soon responded to the appeal of the "Yellow Vermonters." President Coolidge said, "for two days we have traveled through the State of Vermont. We have been up the east side, across the State and down the west side. We have seen Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, Windsor, Bethel, White River Junction. We have looked toward Montpelier and returned we have seen Rutland, and I have had an opportunity to visit again the scenes of my childhood."

**Appreciation of Hospitality**  
"I want to express to you, and through the press, to other citizens of Vermont, my sincere appreciation for the generous hospitality bestowed upon me and my associates on this journey across the State. It is gratifying to note the splendid recovery from the great catastrophe which overtook the State a year ago. Transportation has been restored, railroads are in better condition than before, highways are now open to traffic for those who would travel by automobile."

"Vermont is a State I love. I could not look upon the peaks of Acute, Whittier or Mansfield without being moved in a way that no scene could move me. I love Vermont because of her hills and valleys, her scenery and invigorating climate, but, most of all, because of her indomitable people. They are a race of pioneers who almost beggared themselves for others. If the spirit of liberty should vanish in the Union and our institutions should languish, it all could be restored by the generous store held by the people in this brave little State of Vermont."

**SOCIALISTS LOSE 16 SEATS IN SWEDEN**

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The Socialists have lost 16 seats in the second chamber of Parliament, while the Communists have gained four. The Conservatives gained eight and the Agrarians nine. The new chamber will be composed of 73 Conservatives, 90 Social Democrats, 4 Liberals, 28 Liberal Prohibitionists, 27 Agrarians, and 8 communists.

The Premier, Carl G. Ekman, a Liberal Prohibitionist, was re-elected. The Foreign Minister, J. Elie Loeftgren, leader of the Liberal party, lost his seat.

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**Justice Quickened by Public Opinion**

Philadelphia Bootlegger Is Arrested, Tried and Sentenced Within One Day

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Concrete opinion over the flouting of the prohibition laws in this city are seen in the speedy trial and the maximum sentence dealt out to a saloonkeeper who was arrested, tried and sentenced all within 16 hours.

The place of which he was the proprietor was raided at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning. By 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day he was headed for prison.

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"The one thing that the court feels is a controlling element in imposing sentence on this man," he said, "is that in view of the investigation that has been under way for several weeks, and in face of a community aroused at the wholesale open defiance of the law, the revelations of alleged corruption and a general spirit of inflamed resentment at the horrible conditions that have existed, this man persisted in his violation of the law."

## TACNA-ARICA NEGOTIATIONS ARE RENEWED

Mr. Kellogg Confers With Chilean Ambassador—New Friendliness Is Seen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Negotiations for the settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute were resumed informally this week with the call of Carlos Ossa, Chilean Ambassador, upon Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

Both Señor Davila and Mr. Kellogg desire to take advantage of the tide of Chilean-Peruvian friendship which is sweeping both countries and which found expression, for the first time in practically 40 years, in the unfurling of Chilean flags in the Peruvian capital on the occasion of the Chilean National Independence Day, Sept. 18.

The press of both countries has been most cordial, and President Leguia, who formerly feared that reconciliation with Chile would react against him politically in Peru's 1929 elections, now finds that this diplomatic stroke has won him great credit.

The Secretary of State is extremely anxious to reach a settlement of the controversy before he goes out of office in March, but is in the difficult position of having to confine his efforts to enthusiastic cheering from the sidelines.

Mr. Kellogg feels that it is much better for the newly appointed Chilean and Peruvian ambassadors to carry on the negotiations between themselves. He is quite firm, however, against any neutralization of the two disputing provinces which would call for policing by the United States. Washington, he believes, should not under any circumstances send troops to police even a neutral zone. To do so would be objected to not only in the United States but especially by public opinion in the whole of Latin America which would interpret the move as establishing a foothold for the United States.

It is also understood that Mr. Kellogg's last proposal made over a year ago, that the two provinces be sold to Bolivia, now does not meet with favor in either Chile or Peru. Therefore it seems practically certain that a final settlement, if arrived at, will consist of a division of the territory.

## Memorial Started to Heroes of Sea

Work Progressing on Statue in Honor of All Who Have Manned American Ships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Work is progressing on the Navy and Marine Memorial in Washington, commemorative of all phases of the United States' activity during the sea and land construction on the site is expected to start within the next few months, according to an announcement made here by William F. Morgan Jr., chairman of the memorial executive committee.

The statue for the memorial—a wave cast in bronze above which sea gulls rise and soar—has been developed in full size and is about to be cast. Mr. Morgan said.

The entire monument will cost approximately \$500,000, including the bronze and three sea-green granite platforms upon which it will rise. Sufficient funds for the erection of the central platform and bronze will be in hand in the near future, Mr. Morgan added. The remainder of the monument is to be completed when funds permit.

The design by Harvey Wiley Corbett, formerly president of the Architectural League of New York, has been accepted by the National Commission of Fine Arts. Mr. Morgan said, and by Congressional action a

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site in East Potomac Park has been assigned for its erection. The sculptor of the bronze is Bagni del Piatta.

The memorial will commemorate no individual nor make reference to any single event in America's marine history, but will be dedicated to the heroes of all vessels which have flown the American flag and is intended as a continuing recognition of the "ideal of naval and maritime service."

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"How anyone, in the face of this investigation, and in the face of an infuriated public, in defiance of our Government, can go ahead in the illegal business of selling liquor is something very serious for the court to consider."

## AIRPLANE RESEARCH CENTERS ON WINGS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Safer and cheaper airplanes, both for civilian and military purposes, is the object of research by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Studies have revolved primarily around wing construction, since, as E. H. Chamberlin, Acting Secretary, put it, "A plane is no better than its wings."

Another factor studied is that of the production of an oil-burning engine that would minimize cost of operation and the fire hazard of gasoline engines, and reduce weight per horsepower. Although the engine is still experimental the navy has placed orders for several of them. Data accumulated by the committee are turned over to industry and the Government for further development.

**AUSTRALIA WAIVES ITS TREATY RIGHTS**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Granville Ryrie, the High Commissioner for Australia in London, has been advised by cablegram from the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, that the Commonwealth Government have informed the German Government that they do not intend to exercise their rights under the Treaty of Versailles to seize properties of German Nationals in Australia, in the event of a voluntary default by Germany in performance of her obligations under the treaty.

This undertaking applies to all forms of private property belonging to German Nationals in Australia, or under Australian control.

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"How anyone, in the face of this investigation, and in the face of an infuriated public, in defiance of our Government, can go ahead in the illegal business of selling liquor is something very serious for the court to consider."

"These are the boys and girls who, today, are interested in radio, airplanes and various other new inventions and developments," he continued. "Their field of endeavor is greater than ever. We are developing machine production to an extent and in a sense which may be long ago a thing of the past. Already there is subtle evidence of the coming changes."

**What Will Save Laborers?**

"Notice that labor-saving machinery is revolutionizing not only the heavy manual labor but also all kinds of mental labor. In statistical and engineering work, for example, we are turning more completely to mechanical computation. I foresee some remarkable developments along this line."

"Of course, this vast labor-saving program which is already in full swing, and which is swinging ever faster and wider, must create a problem of unemployment. Machinery will save labor, but what will save the laborers? There will be at least two solutions proposed, one the development of great new industries, and another the undertaking of great public works. You can be prepared for endless discussion of this question."

Turning to changes in the business world which will offer opportunities

## Roger Babson Says Young People Have Ample Room for Inventions

Statistician Tells Business Conference That There Are More Opportunities in the World Today Than Ever Before

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—Far from supposing that "everything has already been invented," Roger W. Babson, business statistician and founder of the Babson Institute, believes there are more "opportunities for young people" in the world now than ever before, he said at the closing session of the National Business Conference held at the institute.

With these opportunities arises also a tremendous responsibility upon youth for "a proportionate development of intelligence, integrity and other elements of character," he warned.

"The chief peril against which we must guard is a let-down on the moral or spiritual side," he said. "We must not only maintain unimpaired the forces of righteousness, but we must increase them in order to keep pace with material developments. Twenty years from today people will be dealing with powers far in excess of anything we know today. There is imperative need of a growing spiritual power to balance the growing physical power of the years ahead."

Grouping young workers as "self-starters" and "those who have to be wound up," Mr. Babson said both types are necessary to business, just as a watch has to have both springs and wheels, but that the boys and girls who become leaders are the "self-starters."

"These are the boys and girls who, today, are interested in radio, airplanes and various other new inventions and developments," he continued. "Their field of endeavor is greater than ever. We are developing machine production to an extent and in a sense which may be long ago a thing of the past. Already there is subtle evidence of the coming changes."

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**Bank Advertisers Elect**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—C. H. Wetherau of the American National Bank, Nashville, Tenn., was elected president of the Financial Advertisers' Association, at the closing meetings of its national convention here. Other

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## SMITH FOR REST OF CAMPAIGN TO ASSAIL HOOVER

Ends Defense of His Own  
Record With Speech in  
Oklahoma City

By a Staff Correspondent  
DENVER, Colo. — The "defensive" campaigning of Governor Smith is over and henceforth, according to information emanating from advisers accompanying him, he will devote himself entirely to an aggressive challenging of his opponent's record.

It was authoritatively stated that the Democratic candidate has assured his counselors that the Oklahoma City speech was the last in which he will address himself to a defense of his record. In all his campaigning from now on, it was said, he will take up Herbert Hoover's record and that of the Republican Party.

This decision is in line with the urging of his friends. There has been much opposition among Governor Smith's associates to the campaign policy he has been pursuing. It is known that some of the most important members of his entourage disapproved of his public denunciation of two women over an alleged letter exchanged between them making a charge against his personal sobriety at the Syracuse, N. Y., State Fair, when he attended it recently. These counselors held that until Governor Smith's public statement attacking the accusation only these two women were parties to the story, but that now it is known throughout the country. They also argued that the candidate's very denial would be used against him as a confirmation of the gossip.

**Objection to Debate**  
There was also objection to his debate challenge encounter with the Rev. John Roach Straton, New York Baptist preacher, who is campaigning against Governor Smith. The religious-issue speech at Oklahoma City was also advised against but the Democratic candidate decided otherwise.

Governor Smith, it was explained, has taken the position in the controversy over his policy that he should discuss his record frankly and freely in so far as it was challenged, that the question of his religion should be given consideration, and that statements about his personal life should be "brought out into the open." He argued that this should be done by him, personally, in the opening of the campaign after which he would turn to the record of his opponent and turn the fight on him.

The counter-reasoning of his advisers was that such a policy started the campaign on the defensive, against which they counseled. The Governor decided to the contrary and followed out his own view. The Oklahoma City speech, however, members of his entourage say, was the last activity in line with that policy and that for the rest of the campaign he will make his race a direct challenge of his Republican opponent.

**To Attack Hoover's Record**  
This attack, it was said, will not be of the kind that James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, has made against Mr. Hoover, but Governor Smith will take up much the same subjects. These matters relate to Mr. Hoover's operations while food administrator during and after the war; his stand on the water-power issue, on labor, on agriculture, on flood relief. On this last subject the Democratic candidate has amassed considerable material for an especially severe arraignment of his Republican opponent.

The "defensive" charge that Mr. Hoover while head of the Mississippi valley flood relief, made speeches throughout the South assuring the devastated states that the Federal Government would finance flood prevention work and also aid them in restoring their economic structure. Instead of doing so, they assert,

Mr. Hoover, upon returning to Washington and learning that President Coolidge demanded that the affected states put up at least 20 per cent of the cost of the flood works, reversed himself and sided in with these demands. Mr. Hoover's statement before a Senate committee that he favored the issue being left in the hands of an impartial commission which would determine the matter on the basis of a comprehensive survey is brushed aside by the Democrats as evasion.

**Charges Hoover Deserted South**  
They declare that the Republican candidate is being pictured as helping the South in its hour of need, when as they charge instead of assisting he actually "deserted" these states and went over to the opposition.

The first attack under this new campaigning policy takes place in this city. Governor Smith discusses the water-power issue here in an address in which he assails Mr. Hoover's position on Boulder Dam, and his silence, so far, on Muscle Shoals. The Democratic candidate propounds his theory of public control of the water-power properties and the hydroelectric plants. Colorado is deeply interested in the power question. It is one of the seven states directly concerned in the Boulder Dam proposal. Other adjoining states are also vitally interested in the issue. Governor Smith found a political situation here among the Republicans of Colorado that favored him, as the Democratic set-up in Oklahoma was to the advantage of Mr. Hoover. There is considerable factionalism in Colorado among the Republicans. One group is led by Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), senior Senator from Colorado, and another by Clarence Hamlin, Republican national committeeman.

The disagreement is said to be over the question of federal patronage.

Mr. Phipps, who supported Rice W. Means, former Republican Senator from the State, for re-election in 1926, when he was defeated by Charles W. Waterman (R.), Senator from Colorado, is close to the Coolidge Administration and is declared to have annexed control of federal patronage in the State. The Hamlin faction is demanding its share and the resulting controversy has badly disintegrated the State Republican organization.

Hoover campaign managers have endeavored to build up in the State a campaign machine of their own, it is reported, to the disapproval of both other groups.

Considerable wet sentiment is also reported in the State. Democratic state leaders are claiming the State for Governor Smith on the strength of this sentiment and the Republican factionalism.

**Davis Backs Up Hoover's**

**Employment Statement**

CLEVELAND, O. (AP) — The statement made by Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, in his speech at Newark, N. J., that unemployment among the American people had dwindled considerably in the last eight years, was backed up here by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in an address before the International Association of Public Employment services.

Quoting figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Mr. Davis said that there were 8,000,000 unemployed in 1920 as compared with 1,800,000 in January, 1928.

The Labor Secretary gave Mr.

### Packing and Shipment

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Ample Length  
Unusual Value

We specified the 84-inch length because so many of our customers are not satisfied with the shorter length usual in colored blankets. The panel border of narrow stripes breaks the monotony of the plain colors. Size 66x84. 4-inch satine binding to match colors.

Rose Blue Green  
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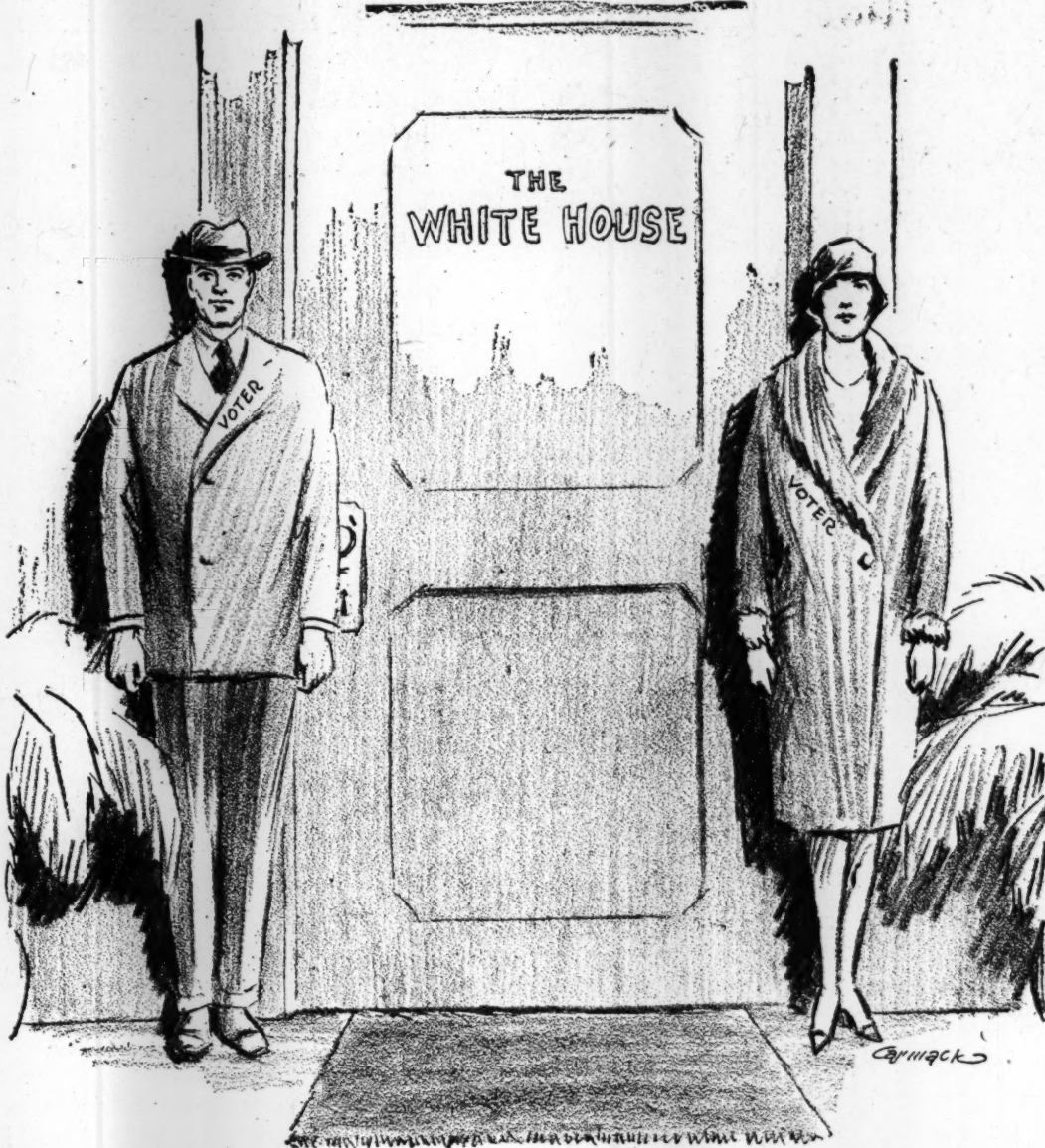
Each \$6

THIRD FLOOR

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

### Doorkeepers



Hoover full credit for cutting the unemployment figure.

Mr. Davis added that the head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which compiled the unemployment figures is a Democrat, appointed by Woodrow Wilson.

**Plumbers Indorse Smith**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Resolutions indorsing Governor Smith's candidacy, presented by delegates from local union 91, of Birmingham, Ala., were indorsed at the annual session of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters just held here. Delegates in attendance represented a membership of 125,000 in all sections of the United States.

Another resolution adopted by the convention provides for the removal of the association's national headquarters from Chicago to Washington, D. C.

### Farmer-Laborites Open Campaign

Webb Hopes His Candidacy  
in Middle West "Will  
Stop Smith"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO — Frank Elbridge Webb, Farmer-Labor presidential candidate, has established headquarters in Chicago and says he will concentrate his campaign in the middle West, where he hopes his candidacy "will stop Smith."

Colonel Webb, an engineer whose home is in San Francisco, where he has planned the proposed gigantic bridge across San Francisco Bay, is running on a platform emphasizing

farm relief and law enforcement but advocates a referendum on both the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Farmer-Labor Party platform calls for "adequate farm relief including protection to grain and cotton growers, by applying the principle underlying an equalization fee in some form."

**BRITISH CONCERN GETS  
BAGDAD CONCESSION**

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON — A message from Baghdad says that a bill granting a 50-year concession to a British syndicate for the provision of electric lighting and the construction of tramways in Baghdad has been passed by the Iraqi Chamber of Deputies. There was opposition, but the bill was adopted by 59 to 9 votes.

## Owen Says He Opposes Smith on Tammany Only

Never "Discriminated Against  
a Man Because of Religion," He Avers

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Robert L. Owen, former Senator from Oklahoma, on his arrival here replied to Governor Smith's charge that he was "insincere" in his opposition to the Democratic presidential nominee with a declaration that he never had "discriminated against a man because of his religion" and a reiteration of his attack on Tammany Hall. At the same time, Mr. Owen repeated his denial of the New York Governor's charge that he had sought Tammany support for the Presidency in 1924 and said that, instead, Mr. Smith had solicited his assistance with the Oklahoma delegation in his memorable contest with William G. McAdoo in the Madison Square Garden Convention.

The statement in part follows: "Alfred E. Smith at Oklahoma City charged that my opposition to Tammany and to the Tammany candidate was not due to the corrupt criminal record of Tammany or to his being a product of Tammany, but because of his religion. With some violence he charged me with false pretenses and insincerity and charged all others of like opinion with the base motives."

"My answer is that no man in the world has ever heard me say an unkind word about the Roman Catholic religion. My father was a Roman Catholic. My brother-in-law is a Roman Catholic and my lawyer is a Catholic. I never at any time in my public life discriminated against a man because he was a Catholic or because of his religion, whatever it was."

"I oppose Alfred E. Smith because I regard him as a product of a corrupt political system; I believe that the Tammany system is, as Dr. Parkhurst has recently said, organized corruption."

"Governor Smith charged me with insincerity when I declared for Hoover and expressed my discontent with the Tammany candidate. He told the country that I approved Tammany in 1924 and sought his assistance in having Tammany support me for the Presidency. I made a courteous reply at the same time that he had an inaccurate memory."

"I was not a candidate in 1924. I was on the delegation instructed for William G. McAdoo, which supported him to the end. The idea of Tammany supporting me was preposterous and Governor Smith must surely himself have known it, because his patron, Charles F. Murphy, refused to attend the Jefferson Day banquet in New York because I was an invited guest and because I had opposed and denounced Tammany."

When Governor Smith met me in the hall of the Manhattan Club, New York, when he was engaged in his contest with McAdoo, he solicited my assistance with the Oklahoma delegation, and I did not solicit support with Tammany."

## Registration Among Nation's Employees Gains

Unusual Interest in Campaign  
Shown in District of  
Columbia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON — Unusual interest in the national campaign is being manifested in the District of Columbia. More government employees than ever before have familiarized themselves with the laws of their respective states in regard to registering and voting at the election. Where registration in person is required it is not practicable for many government workers to register but many states now permit both registration and voting by mail and this is being taken full advantage of.

Although orders to abstain from political activity have been issued in some of the departments, there is no lack of interest. As a means of further stimulating it, and also of promoting the interest in obtaining suffrage for the District of Columbia, Frank Sprigg Perry, director of finance for the district for the Democratic National Committee, has sent letters to the presidents of various civic organizations and has requested the co-operation of the president of the Hoover-Curtis Republican Club of Washington.

Among the organizations asked to participate in this movement are the local Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, and the Federation of Citizens Associations.

Fewer voters in Arizona have registered as independents this year than ever before. Mrs. Barnett E. Marks, Republican national committeewoman, reported on her arrival at Republican National Headquarters. They are registering on party lines, she says, with the Republican increase far in advance of the Democratic.

At the offices of the Democratic National Committee here it was reported that Wittenberg College, a Lutheran institution at Springfield, O., was the first link in the nationwide chain of the College League for Alfred E. Smith to be completely organized.

**PRESIDENT BACK IN CAPITAL**

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Coolidge arrived in Washington early Saturday after a tour through his native state of Vermont. Mrs. Coolidge, who accompanied the President to New England, remained at Northampton, Mass., to visit her mother.

## SMITH'S CHARGE AGAINST G. O. P. CALLED UNTRUE

Hoover Denounced Intolerance  
Six Weeks Before,  
Work Says

Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, in a statement issued shortly before his departure from Boston for Washington, declared untrue the implication in Governor Smith's speech at Oklahoma City that religious propaganda has emanated from the Republican national campaign headquarters.

Declaring that such activity by the national committee is "impossible," and joining the Democratic nominee in denouncing "intolerance," Dr. Work recommended that Governor Smith "might have the courtesy to acknowledge that Mr. Hoover preceded him in that denunciation by a full six weeks."

**Work's Statement**

The chairman's statement reads: "If Governor Smith values the truth, he should withdraw the reckless insinuation that the Republican National Committee engages in religious propaganda."

"The story he relates is untrue and he has been grievously misled. Moreover, religious propaganda from the committee is impossible. The committee among officers were elected without thought of religious connections and comprise Baptists, Catholics, Jews, Presbyterians and many other sects and a dozen other faiths."

"The staff in the Washington headquarters has likewise in confidential positions representatives of all of these religions and no reasonable person will believe that these people are carrying on propaganda against their own faith, either one way or the other."

**Hoover Preceded Smith**

"Governor Smith can go as far as he likes in denunciation of intolerance and I will go with him. But he might have the courtesy to acknowledge that Mr. Hoover preceded him in that denunciation by a full six weeks."

Summarizing his observations at the two-day conference held in Boston with New England Republican leaders, Dr. Work said he is highly pleased with the outlook in the New England states and added, "It is unthinkable to me that Massachusetts would not give its electoral vote to the Republican nominee this year."

**TRANSFER POINT "LEEWAY"**

By a Staff Correspondent  
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Street railway companies of this city have agreed to allow a "leeway" of one block at transfer points to lessen traffic congestion.

for instant telephone order  
service—special telephone  
—HUB bard 2700

## Jordan Marsh Company

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store hours:  
9 to 5:30

the remarkable  
ALUMO-WARE equipment...

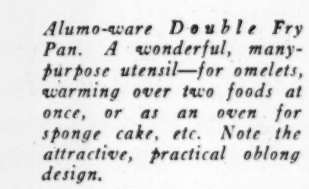


exclusive, in Boston, at Jordan's!

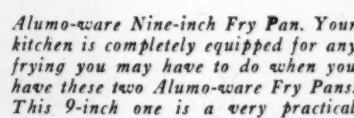
Into modern kitchens at reduced cost, comes a long-awaited treat . . . a type of cooking and cooking equipment that progressive housewives throughout New England have tested and found complete! . . . first it was exciting to use the wonderful new method of waterless cooking . . . then equally as exciting to have the fine new Alumo-ware equipment to do it with! NOW . . . added joy! this equipment may be secured at great price reductions, whereas formerly, when it was sold only by the direct house-to-house method, prices were very much higher!

And just what are the special qualities of this "vitamin type" cooking equipment?

It is beautiful in design . . . a credit to your table and good taste . . . it is scientifically constructed of extra thick, die cast aluminum, and all fresh fruits and vegetables may be cooked over a 1/4 gas flame without a drop of water being added to them! . . . cereals need never be stirred during the cooking processes; . . . meats may be roasted over a single burner on top of the stove; and in the Alumo-ware coffee pot coffee is made the new way—off the stove! Oh . . . there are ever so many good reasons why you should use Alumo-ware!

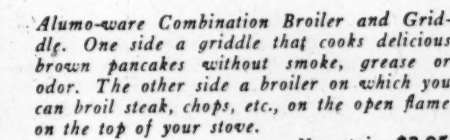


New Price  
\$5.15



Alumo-ware Nine-inch Fry Pan. Your kitchen is completely equipped for any frying you may have to do when you have these two Alumo-ware Fry Pans. This 9-inch one is a very practical size when frying food for a family's meals.

New price, \$3.60



Alumo-ware Combination Broiler and Griddle. One side a griddle that cooks delicious brown pancakes without smoke, grease or odor. The other side a broiler on which you can broil steak, chops, etc., on the open flame on the top of your stove.

New price \$3.95

prove  
its value!

by seeing Alumo-ware  
in use here . . . by the use  
of it in your own home!

home  
furnishings  
sections,  
third floor,  
annex



Quadruplicate Set.  
New price, \$18.30

Alumo-ware Saucepan. (On top.) Probably the most used utensil in the kitchen is the saucepan. The Alumo-ware Saucepan is made in the popular 2 1/2-quart size. New price, \$5.00

Quadruplicate Set (all four pieces). New price, \$18.30



Alumo-ware Six-inch Fry Pan. A very convenient small fry pan for frying one or two eggs or other foods in small quantities. Deep enough to be very practical. New price, \$1.85



Alumo-ware Roaster, self-basting is this Alumo-ware Roaster. Oval in shape and of graceful lines, the Alumo-ware Roaster meets all the requirements of the average family. New price, \$9.10



see the  
demonstration

knowing you would be interested in actually SEEING the advantages to be gained by use of Alumo-ware, we are having a demonstration of it in our home furnishings section—now.







## EQUITY ACTORS ADOPT RULES OF EMPLOYMENT

Prevention of Exorbitant  
Fees by Casting Agen-  
cies Main Objective

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Elimination of theatrical employment abuses is the purpose of a set of far-reaching regulations just adopted by the Actors Equity Association here. The move is the result of several years of study of the operation of so-called "casting agencies." The most drastic provisions are intended to prevent these agencies from charging exorbitant fees.

The association, at a meeting attended by more than 850 members, also adopted regulations defining the status of alien actors in the United States.

The agency problem was handled by requiring all casting agencies to be licensed by the equity association. No casting agency will be permitted to charge more than 5 per cent of an actor's salary for the first 10 weeks of his engagement, which is equivalent to one-half week's pay in return for the agency's service.

**Heavy Fees Exacted**  
Due to the ability of the agencies to circumvent the laws governing employment agencies, casting agents have been able to exact as much as 50 per cent of an actor's entire salary, equity officials said. This was done through listing the agency as the "personal representative" of the actor. This practice is now prohibited by Equity regulations, except in certain instances, where a maximum of 10 per cent of the actor's salary for the period of the engagement may be charged.

The regulations also clarify the forms of engagements used by casting agencies and provide for submitting disagreements to the American Arbitration Association.

**Rules for Alien Actors**  
The new regulations governing alien actors provide that only "senior resident" members may hold office in the Equity Association. Alien actors who are members of foreign companies arriving and departing as a unit, together with those who have played 100 weeks in this country, are exempted from the regulations.

These regulations provide that all other foreign actors who enter the country under contract may act here only during the period for which they are originally engaged. At the expiration of their engagement they must either leave the country or remain out of competition with American actors for a period of six months.

## LECTURES ARRANGED FOR ALIEN STUDENTS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—A series of lectures on American education that will draw 18 of the best-known educa-

**THE HOLY BIBLE**  
Printed in Braille  
Special, \$69.00  
King James Version of  
A limited number of Bibles printed in Revised  
Braille, complete in 21 volumes, non-printed cost  
\$86.18, now offered, through philanthropic sup-  
port, at \$69.00, postpaid. Volumes sold singly  
at from \$2.50 to \$3.75.

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daughter read?**  
She Might **BIBLE** If She  
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around

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Storage Co.**  
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GRANITE 1161

tors in America will open on Oct. 8  
in Teachers College at Columbia  
University. Primarily for foreign  
students, the weekly evening lec-  
tures will be open to the public.

The purpose of the series, accord-  
ing to Prof. George S. Counts, as-  
sociate director of the International  
Institute of the college which is  
sponsoring the lectures, is to ac-  
quaint foreign students with educa-  
tional leaders of the country and  
present them with a rounded view of  
American education.

## Nation to Give Medal of Honor to Mr. Edison

(Continued from Page 1)

cal laboratory." Today that same  
railroad is using many of his in-  
ventions to carry on its business.  
Probably the proudest night in  
Edison's career was New Year's  
Eve, 1879, when 3000 visitors came  
to Menlo Park by special trains to  
see brilliant lamps hanging on wires  
stretched between trees. For many  
months before Menlo Park had been  
the scene of activity where men  
slept only from four to six hours.  
Sixteen hundred experiments with  
earth, minerals and other substances  
were made and then into the domain  
then ruled over by gas and oil, came  
an untarnished bulb with a frail-  
looking filament that did not pro-  
duce a flame, flicker or require a  
match.

But to make the incandescent  
lamp practicable, dynamos, fuses,  
sockets and measuring instruments  
were necessary, so Edison again set  
to work.

**Gives Definition of Genius**  
The caption "wizard" has been  
bestowed upon the inventor by news-  
papers, but Mr. Edison contends that  
"genius is 1 per cent inspiration and  
99 per cent perspiration" and that  
the way of knowledge is one of per-  
severing hard work.

It is difficult to bring a story about  
Edison's achievements up to date.  
"No invention is ever perfect," he  
has said. Patents issued to him al-  
ready run into the thousands. Over  
100 have been issued to him in con-  
nection with the phonograph alone.  
At present he believes the com-  
modity that the United States needs  
the most is rubber, which he thinks  
can be produced on territory that  
the country already owns. He has con-  
ducted extensive experiments in  
Florida and has great faith that the  
solution of the rubber problem is  
near at hand.

## Italy Welcomes Greek Premier

Both Countries Express Desire  
to Maintain Peace in the  
Mediterranean

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
ROME—The Italian newspapers  
cordially welcome Eleutherios Veni-  
zelos, the Greek Premier, who is to  
sign the pact of friendship and ar-  
bitration with Benito Mussolini. The  
pact, it is emphasized, does not open  
a new era of relations between  
Greece and Italy, which are already  
very cordial, but shows the desire of  
the statesmen of both countries to  
maintain the same cordiality in fu-  
ture and collaborate on the main-  
tenance of peace in the Balkans and  
the eastern Mediterranean.

The pact, which is the first of the  
kind that Greece has signed with a  
great power, does not differ from  
other treaties previously concluded  
between Italy and other countries,  
and will be registered immediately  
with the Secretariat of the League  
of Nations.

During his stay in Rome Mr. Veni-  
zelos will have important conver-  
sations with the Turkish Ambassa-  
dor. Italy is anxious that Greece

## Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

**ROSE HANSKAT'S  
STAYFORM**

**The  
Modern  
Garment**

STAYFORM is not  
an old-fashioned  
corset. Soft and  
pliant, without  
steels or bones, it  
caters to comfort  
while restoring the  
graceful lines of  
youth.

Let Rose Hanskat  
demonstrate  
STAYFORM on  
your own figure  
today. No obliga-  
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\$5.85 to \$25  
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Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade  
37 E. PETERSON, FLA.  
Shop Number 38, Plankinton Arcade  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
813 Main St., DUBUQUE, IOWA  
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SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS  
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Name.....  
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City.....  
State.....

should settle all its differences with  
Turkey and has offered mediation  
to facilitate a speedy agreement.  
It is understood that an Italian  
diplomat has been invited to assist  
in the Greco-Turkish conversations,  
as mediator. After leaving Rome,  
Mr. Venizelos will visit Paris and  
Belgrade.

## Goebel Attains New Air Honors

Wins Nonstop Flight From  
Pacific Coast to Ohio in  
15 Hrs. 17 Min.

**CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—**Arthur C.  
Goebel, Los Angeles, who piloted his  
Lockheed-Vega monoplane, Yankee  
Doodle, was the first of the fliers  
participating in the Los Angeles-  
Cincinnati air race to land here  
Sept. 22. Goebel, entered in the non-  
stop division, crossed the finish line  
at Lunken Airport at 10:25 a. m. un-  
official time.

Goebel's official flying time was an-  
nounced as 15 hours and 17 minutes.  
The flier said he had excellent  
weather all the way and completed  
his non-stop flight without mishaps.  
Goebel, holder of the nonstop flight  
record from California to New York  
and winner of the Dole flight, said  
he had not sighted Emil Burgin,  
Wincola, N. Y., en route here.  
Burgin, the only other entrant in  
the Cincinnati nonstop race, took off  
from Los Angeles more than an hour  
earlier than Goebel.

## TECHNICAL WOMAN'S OUTLOOK DISCUSSED

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The Women's Engineer-  
ing Society has opened its sixth an-  
nual conference at Bristol, Mrs. L. A.  
Wilson, who reorganized her firm  
during the war and has since estab-  
lished a £250,000 building business  
for herself, presiding.

In her presidential address, Mrs.  
Wilson, referring to post-war trade,  
said that if airships proved as much  
worth as motor transport had done  
she believed a new and active mar-  
ket might start up any time and a  
thriving industry develop. Their  
hope for the highly trained technical  
woman was that she would launch  
into business on her own.

## CREDIT FOR CORN STORY

Credit, which was unintentionally  
omitted from an item from Utica,  
N. Y., that appeared in The Christian  
Science Monitor of Sept. 5 about  
some extraordinarily tall corn grown  
in that section, is now given to the  
Webster (N. Y.) Herald.

## "Which Are the Americans, Mother?" Asks Little King at "Fidac" Reception

**BUCHAREST—**"Which are the  
Americans Mother? Are there any  
Indians?" whispered Little King Mi-  
chael when the American members  
of "Fidac" (interallied war veterans),  
including Mrs. Ann Wright Macaulay,  
president of the Women's Auxiliary  
of the United States, were received  
by the King, Queen Marie, and others  
of the Royal Family.

General Gignilliat had just pre-  
sented the tiny monarch, on behalf  
of the boys of the Culver Military  
Academy, with an Indian war bon-  
net with white eagle feathers and a  
doe skin shirt made by the Winne-  
bago and Pueblo Indians.

The Queen assured the "Fidacs"  
of her sympathy and support in their  
program for world peace, stressing  
the importance and possibilities of  
the Women's Auxiliary, congrat-  
ulating Mrs. Macaulay, whose New  
World conceptions she expected to  
bring additional strength into the  
spheres of the auxiliary's activity.

It was the first time since the  
coronation that King Michael has re-  
ceived any group of foreigners.

## WESTERN ROADS TAKE STEPS FOR RATE INCREASES

Seek Right From I. C. C. to  
File Application to That  
End—Say Strike Looms

**WASHINGTON (AP)—**The first step  
toward instituting general upward  
revision of freight rates in western  
territory has been instituted before  
the Interstate Commerce Commission  
by representatives of western trunk  
line railroads.

Agents of the western roads asked  
the commission for permission to file  
immediately applications looking to  
increases on a wide range of com-  
modities over most of the western  
territory, and asserted that the in-  
creases were necessary because their  
earnings "for some years have been  
and now are conspicuously inade-  
quate."

Western railroads have contended  
during recent years that their earn-  
ings were considerably below those  
of carriers in the eastern and south-  
ern districts. It was also declared  
that railroads and conductors in the  
western territory have pending de-  
mands for wage increases which  
have been pushed almost to the point  
of striking.

Coinciding with this, the commis-  
sion rescinded the authority which it  
had given L. F. Loree to hold a pos-  
ition as director of the Missouri-Kan-  
sas-Texas Railroad, and he was or-  
dered to withdraw from the direc-  
torate in question.

Mr. Loree, who was President of  
the Delaware & Hudson Company  
went on the board of the Missouri-  
Kansas-Texas in connection with his  
plan to consolidate that railroad with  
the Kansas City Southern and St.  
Louis Southwestern.

In reviewing the situation the  
Commission went at considerable  
length into railroad stock transac-  
tions incident to the proposed merger,  
and concluded that Mr. Loree  
had privately purchased considerable  
blocks of Missouri-Kansas-Texas  
stock upon which "the net profit to  
Loree was \$144,708."

## FRUIT CROP DAMAGE IS REPORTED SLIGHT

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Damage to the Flori-  
da fruit crop was much less than  
originally estimated, the Pennsyl-  
vania Railroad has just announced,  
following receipt of telegraphic ad-  
vices from that State which indicate

that earlier reports were exagger-  
ated. The grape-fruit crop will not  
be more than 15 per cent below nor-  
mal, orange losses will be in the  
vicinity of 6 per cent and other fruits  
are similarly safe from severe dam-  
age.

While some fruit was blown from  
the trees, particularly in Polk  
County, according to the Pennsyl-  
vania's agents, the citrus industry  
in general will not be handicapped.  
In fact, the storm may prove a bless-  
ing in disguise in certain sections  
where, according to experts, the trees  
were too heavily loaded with fruit.

## MEN OF G. A. R. BREAK CAMP FOR HOMES

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DENVER, Colo.—Peace rather than  
war was the sentiment uppermost in  
the thoughts of the veterans of the  
Grand Army of the Republic as they  
disbanded their sixty-second annual  
encampment and started back to their  
homes throughout the land.

"Men," said Elbridge L. Hawk,  
Sacramento, Calif., retiring com-  
mander-in-chief, "should not strive  
for war but for peace since war is a  
grim and cruel way of settling dis-  
putes. It should be a final resort  
and it is to be hoped the day will  
come when such extreme shall not  
be necessary."

## Ancient Cutlers' Company in Quandary as Time Comes to Invite Woman Mayor

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—Women's rights, per-  
sonified by Miss Violet Markham,  
first woman mayor of Chesterfield,  
are disturbing that venerable Shef-  
field trade guild, the Cutlers' Com-  
pany. The cutlers are about to hold  
their 300th annual banquet, which  
the Prime Minister has promised to  
attend. Chesterfield is among the  
towns accustomed by ancient privi-  
lege to see the mayor among the  
honored guests at these feasts.

Never before, however, have the  
cutlers admitted women to them.  
They have therefore endeavored to  
compromise by inviting Miss Mark-  
ham to the Mistress Cutlers' recep-  
tion, which means that she would  
only sit in the gallery, instead, with  
other mayors.

She would naturally refuse, on the  
ground that this is derogatory to the  
dignity of her town.

The cutlers, recalling, perhaps,  
Gilbert and Sullivan's:  
"Iron and steel expressed surprise;  
Needles opened their well drilled  
eyes,"

are now considering whether to give  
way, it being as their critics un-  
kindly point out, quite possible that  
a woman may some day be a master  
cutler.

**NEW YORK**  
Even smart, modish footwear  
can be comfortable. You will  
never think of any other once  
you wear Van-Hart Shoes with  
the patented built-in arch.

**VAN-HART  
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FITTED BY EXPERTS  
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**Buy a Squeez-Ezy**  
SANITARY  
MOP  
TODAY!  
Complete  
Mop  
\$1.50  
Saves hands, labor, time.  
So easily handled a child  
can wring it really dry.  
Outwears other mops 3 to 1.  
Renewable, removable mop heads, 75c.  
Screws on and unscrews like electric  
light bulb. Approved by Good House-  
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or order direct—\$1.50 prepaid.  
SQUEEZ-EZY MOP CO., INC.  
New Orleans, La.  
DEALERS! JOBBERS! ENQUIRE

## ALLEGED TERMS OF NAVAL PACT GIVEN IN PRESS

Criticism in Britain of Ac-  
cord With France, as  
Printed in New York

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—The Manchester Guard-  
ian says: "The Anglo-French naval  
pact is out of the bag and official  
quarters in London certify it to be  
a genuine cat. Whether it is harm-  
less, as well as genuine, is not yet  
clear."

The editorial which is headed,  
"The Truth by Degrees," says of the  
revelations concerning the alleged  
Anglo-French naval agreement: "In  
some matters the official mind is un-  
teachable, but it must surely be  
dawning upon the consciousness of  
the Admiralty that the secrecy in  
which it has tried to shroud the

Anglo-French naval understanding  
is a deplorable blunder, even from  
its own point of view. Such things  
cannot be kept really secret, and the  
piecemeal way in which the truth is  
being dragged into the light of day,  
together with a considerable admix-  
ture of intelligent and unintelligent  
surmise, has created the worst pos-  
sible impression as to the nature of  
the deal.

"The New York American now  
publishes what it says is the text  
of a letter addressed by Aristide  
Briand to the French Ambassadors  
abroad. There is nothing in this  
document to throw doubt upon its  
authenticity and there is a good  
deal, even down to the impression  
it conveys of inept translation,  
to suggest that it is genuine. Nor  
are the facts disclosed other than  
what most people had for some time  
been put with a precision which  
makes the agreement as a whole  
more than ever difficult to defend  
on the ground of naval policy or  
disarmament or international amity.

"It rests broadly upon the assump-  
tion that, in return for French sup-  
port to our claim for an unlimited  
number of smaller cruisers, we shall  
support the French claim for an un-  
limited number of smaller subma-  
rines. These are the categories of  
ships in which the two governments  
desire, not a diminution but an in-  
crease of strength.

"Having settled these matters to  
the satisfaction of France and Eng-  
land, we proceed to deny the same  
satisfaction to the United States, who  
desires to put her main strength into  
a heavier type of cruiser. The prin-  
ciple of naval limitation by categories  
of ships is sound enough, but it is  
absurd to suppose it can be made to  
apply only to those classes of ships  
which we do not want to build. And  
it was even more absurd to suppose  
that the United States would con-  
sider such a one-sided arrangement."

**NEW YORK**  
Even smart, modish footwear  
can be comfortable. You will  
never think of any other once  
you wear Van-Hart Shoes with  
the patented built-in arch.

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**Buy a Squeez-Ezy**  
SANITARY  
MOP  
TODAY!  
Complete  
Mop  
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So easily handled a child  
can wring it really dry.  
Outwears other mops 3 to 1.  
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light bulb. Approved by Good House-  
keeping Magazine. At all Good Dealers  
or order direct—\$1.50 prepaid.  
SQUEEZ-EZY MOP CO., INC.  
New Orleans, La.  
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## Aborigines Found Bushels of Pearls Along Ohio Valley

Mayans Far Behind Africans  
in Working of Metals,  
Dr. Kunz Reports

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Pearls were picked  
up by the bushel along the Ohio  
valley and diamonds were to be  
found in 35 localities in the United  
States in the days of the prehistoric  
American Indian, according to  
George F. Kunz, research curator of  
precious stones of the American  
Museum of Natural History, speak-  
ing before the International Con-  
gress of Americans now in session  
here.

Dr. Kunz, in tracing the use of  
precious stones by the early inhabi-  
tants of North and South America,  
declared that the Mayan aborigines  
were far behind those of Africa and  
Burasia in the working of metals and  
precious gems. The diamonds avail-  
able throughout America were not  
used by the Indians, he added.

"The wonderful gold ornaments in  
Costa Rica and Florida were excep-  
tions," he said. "In Alaska they had  
jade; in the Lake Superior region  
copper; in Minnesota catlinite; in  
New Mexico turquoise; in Chile lapis-  
lazuli. The copper and gold was  
that which was picked up in the  
streams."

It is strange, Dr. Kunz added, that  
with all the gold there was in Cali-  
fornia, the Indians never learned  
to mine it.

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71 CITIES**  
for chain stores and  
retail merchants!

Eighteen years of serving  
chains and large merchants has  
resulted in a knowledge of  
merchandising requirements  
and problems, which is re-  
flected in our method of select-  
ing, listing, assembling and  
later submitting store locations.

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**JAMES E. BOWEN,**  
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**the  
SUPERIORITY  
of this patented engine  
NOW AT LOWEST PRICE !**

The brilliant success of the Standard Six has brought  
the number of Willys-Knight owners to more than  
325,000. And new thousands are being constantly  
added—motorists who find that the patented double  
sleeve-valve engine even surpasses its reputation for  
high compression, velvet smoothness, silent power  
and carefree, economical operation.

Naturally, it costs more to build this superior power  
plant—but the Standard Six has definitely broken  
down the price barrier. All of Willys-Knight's  
exclusive advantages are now made available to  
a great new market—at the lowest price in history!

Willys-Knight prices from \$995 to \$2695, in the Standard Six, Special Six  
and Great Six divisions. Prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications  
subject to change without notice. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio

**STANDARD SIX COACH**

**\$995**

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FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

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of  
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BENDA FALLS  
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## House and Garden

## The Chrysanthemum—Be It Potted or in the Autumn Sunshine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRYSANTHEMUMS are now unfolding their spicy petals. They are often referred to as natives of Japan, but they were really introduced to that country from China. The original chrysanthemums were small, daisy-like flowers. Today we have over 300 varieties.

Chrysanthemums are what growers call a one-season flower, meaning that they complete their growth, and develop their crop of flowers in a period of from six to eight months. Like all plants of this class, they must be treated in such a way that they will make a steady headway from start to finish.

Chrysanthemums demand a light, rich soil. One of the largest and most successful commercial growers recommends a soil composed of good garden loam and thoroughly rotted cow manure, two parts of the former and one part of the latter. The manure must be very old, black and friable. Before using always see that it is thoroughly incorporated with the loam, for the roots must never be permitted to come in direct contact with the pure manure. If you cannot secure well-rotted cow manure you will have to rely on a substitute. The best one of all the commercial fertilizers for chrysanthemums is bone meal. Purchase the finely ground variety and use it in the proportion of two table-spoonfuls to three pints of loam. Always keep the pots in a warm, sunny situation. Aim to keep the soil moist.

## Plenty of Water

Plants that have been growing in the open border should be lifted in September and transplanted to large pots. The day before lifting the plants give them a good watering. This is done in order to make the soil cling to the roots. When lifting the plants do not disturb the roots, but cut around the plant, leaving a ball of earth. For a few days place the pot with the plant intact in a cool, dry, shady place. Give the plants plenty of water. It is also well to give the plants some liquid manure once a week.

Perhaps the most important thing to keep in mind when growing these shaggy blossoms, whether you have them growing in pots or in the garden, is the fact that they are always hungry; you cannot overfeed them. However, the liquid manure must be used with care; dilute until it is the color of weak coffee. Do not apply this without first soaking the soil with clear water.

Chrysanthemums are as a rule as thirsty as they are hungry. Therefore they must be given water in abundance at all times.

## Break the Stems

When cutting chrysanthemums always break off the stems; do not cut them. Place the stems in a container of water and set the plants in a cool, dark place for a day or so; this will improve their keeping qualities. Always change the water every day.

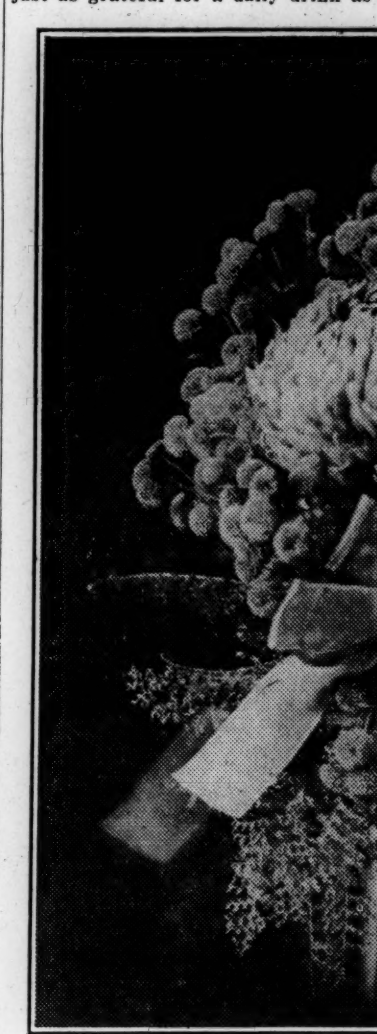
Hardy chrysanthemums require about the same general treatment as plants grown in pots. This is especially true in the matter of sun. The sunnier and more open a chrysanthemum plot the more flowers will the plant produce. The shade of trees or even the shadow of a fence or building will have a tendency to draw them up, which will mean long shoots which may only too often cease to produce a single bud, and the buds that may be produced will likely be indifferent specimens.

Old, well established plants should be divided in the early spring. If you do not do this work the plants will become crowded, and in such a condition they are sure to impoverish the soil.

About this time when the early varieties are beginning to set in buds, they will appreciate a little food in the form of liquid cow manure. If this cannot be secured you may give them some powdered sheep

manure or one of the patent fertilizers. Should you want extra large flowers you will have to resort to disbudding. This means removing all but the largest, finest buds on a branch. Should the plants make too rank a growth do not hesitate to cut them back.

Chrysanthemums in the open are just as grateful for a daily drink as



With Crisp Autumn Days Come the Chrysanthemums.

## Varieties of the Poppy

Blush Queen. This earliest and oddest of the Orientals, is the nearest to a white poppy of any I have seen, and is often advertised as such; but it is not white, it is a curious pale lavender-pink which our grandmothers used to call ashes-of-roses color. When the bloom first opens it is very attractive, but its beauty fades rapidly. I have matured several hundred seedlings from this variety, but every one reverted to the ancient scarlet type. Unless the spring is very backward, Blush Queen comes into bloom by June 1.

Salmon Queen is all that its name indicates. The color is similar to that of the Clara Butt tulip and the Elizabeth Campbell phlox, a luscious creamy salmon-pink. It just occurs to me that these three flowers followed by the Queen Charlotte Japanese anemone and the Lillian Doty chrysanthemum would give a summer-long succession of clear color for a pink border.

Princess Ena is another satisfactory salmon poppy.

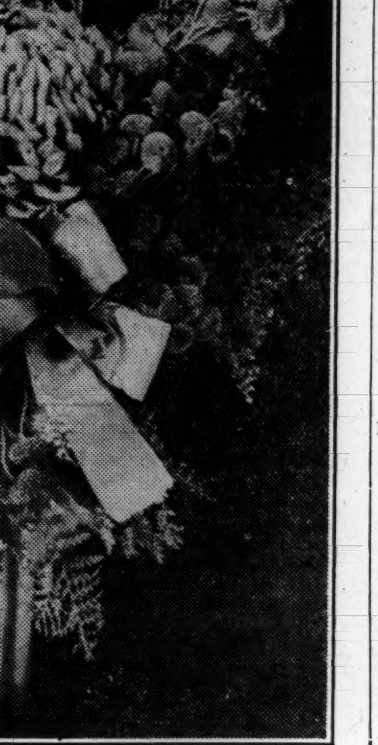
Mrs. Perry. This variety was produced in England. It is a splendid clear rose pink. The petals are of great substance and deeply crinkled. The flower stalks are usually stockier and somewhat shorter than other varieties.

Jennies Mawson, and the Princess Victoria Louise, are also in the rose buds, they will appreciate a little food in the form of liquid cow manure. If this cannot be secured you may give them some powdered sheep

plants that are growing in pots. During the heavy showers which we are so apt to have in the early fall it will repay you to cover the plants with a canvas shield. This can also be used a little later when during the night the temperature drops below 32 degrees.

If we would have them do their best, chrysanthemums should be staked; use either wooden or wire stakes. This refers to potted chrysanthemums as well.

During the winter the plants should be covered with a light mulch. Never make this covering so heavy that you will smother the plants.



With Crisp Autumn Days Come the Chrysanthemums.

## Varieties of the Poppy

chrome-yellow, lifted on four-foot stalks.

Other orange-scarlet sorts are Brilliant and Orange Queen.

Oriflamma is a shade darker, and a more brilliant red than the type poppy, Royal Scarlet.

Another fine crimson is called Beauty of Livermore.

Mahoney is the darkest of all of them and very rare. If you can get hold of it, cherish it for its contrast to all the others. It is of the deepest red-brown mahogany shade, comparable only to the so-called "black" tulip, La Tulipe Noire, and the velvet dark maroon Sweet William.

## Michaelmas Daisies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

The hardy perennial Michaelmas Daisies (Aster) in their varied shades of purple, pink, mauve, and white, bring a wealth of beauty into the garden during the autumn months, and with tawny-gold bracken and scarlet berries from the hedgerows form a lovely mass of color.

Useful as are the tall-growing varieties, the medium and smaller varieties are invaluable for the middle and front of the border. Special mention should be made of the large, deep violet blue flowers of King George, the clear rose pink of St. Egwin, and Little Boy Blue, bright blue, all dwarf-growing in habit. Nov-Belgii Nancy Ballard, a double rosy lilac, and Hon. Edith Gibbs, a delightfully dainty variety with small mauve flowers borne on graceful sprays, are two medium growers, and Novae-Angliae Barrs, pink, and Nov-Belgii Climax, mauve, are excellent tall kinds.

Michaelmas Daisies are easily grown, and spread so extensively that clumps should be divided and replanted every three or four years either in October or the spring. Cuttings of young shoots may be taken in a cold frame in spring and summer, and seeds may be sown in heat or in a cold frame in the spring.

## SINGLE AND JAP

## Peony Seeds

Grow some of these Imperial Beauties yourself!

60 SEEDS, \$1.00

with full instructions

Plant NOW for quick germination.

JEAN S. RANKIN

916 Fifth St., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

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## DUTCH BULBS

finest quality to all parts of the World

Write for free 1928 Bulb Catalogue.

## Gold Medal Tulips

Introduction offer to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor

1000 Darwin Tulips in 10 distinct choice varieties, all superbly and securely packed. \$20.00; ditto 5000 bulbs, \$50.00; 10,000 bulbs, \$100.00. 1000 late-flowering Tulips in 100 rare, \$40.00. We guarantee sound, selected top size bulbs, true to name and reliable in every way. Prices quoted cover cost of dirt, packing, insurance and freightage to your nearest city. Free 1928 Bulb Catalogue describes 252 varieties of Tulips and numerous sorts of Hyacinths, Liliums, Crocus, Scillas, also other bulbs which are allowed unlimited entry in the U. S. All offered at prices based on a direct, honest service from Producer to Consumer. No trouble with Import Regulations, all necessary documents are made out by us. American and European references gladly given. Club orders executed. Correspondence invited.

P. de JAGER & SONS, Flower-Bulb Specialists

HEILOO, HOLLAND

## Now Is a Time to Plant the Bearded Iris

By JOHN C. WISTER,

President of American Iris Society.

AUGUST, September and October

are ideal months, in the latitude of Philadelphia, for planting the bearded iris, commonly known as "flags."

The plants should be ordered now from reliable nurserymen or iris specialists, and when they come should be planted at once or taken out of the bag and spread in the air in a cool, dry place, for unlike most garden flowers these irises do not require much moisture and are much more injured than helped by being kept moist before planted, or by being planted in wet positions.

If you know the modern iris, you probably know what varieties you want. If not, you had best consult some garden neighbor or leave the selection to the nurseryman, telling him the number of plants you want and what colors you want. If you have only a small garden and do not know iris, tell the nurseryman to give you a dozen plants of white, a dozen yellow, a dozen lavender blue, six deep purples, six blended bronze and yellow varieties, and six pink. This will give you a good beginning. You can get these plants for about 25 cents apiece from any reliable grower, but if you wish the more modern varieties you can tell the nurseryman that you are willing to pay 25 cents apiece or 50 cents apiece, and let him make the selection.

## American Iris Society

If you subscribe to a gardening paper you will find occasional articles giving the names of iris varieties. If you are a member of the American Iris Society (Wister Street and Clarkson Avenue, Philadelphia) you receive regularly lists of varieties in the various colors that can be recommended. If you live near a public iris garden, such as those established by the American Iris Society in various parts of the country, you will have had the opportunity of seeing the plants in bloom and of consulting the person in charge.

The plants should be set very shallow, as a duck swims on the water, the rhizome being exposed to the sun and air. The soil should be firm around them, and if the weather is very dry they may be watered once or twice, but this is usually not necessary. Set the plants 12 to 18 inches apart—or even farther, if you are willing to wait a few years for your main effect. When the cold weather comes cover the plants with a light mulch of hay, straw or pine boughs, and take this off early in the spring.

## Responds Liberally

No plant is more easily pleased as to soil than the iris. It will grow in sand or clay, or anything between these two extremes, but like most other plants it responds liberally to good treatment, and if you want the finest flowers you should prepare your soil in advance. Contrary to the general belief, iris roots will go down a foot or more into the soil, and, therefore, it is well worth while to dig the soil that deep, and to mix with it coarse bone meal or other commercial fertilizer, but do not use any manure unless it is very well rotted cow manure. If you prepare the ground when you place your order, it will have time to have settled by the time the plants come, and you will then be ready to put them in.

## Big Profits in Candy Making!

Allice Bradley, famous teacher, shows how to make and sell her "APPROVED" Home-Made Candies. Work sheet formulas, equipment, advertising cards, full selling plans—everything provided. Make money after first lesson. Quick profits assured. Write today for free "work sheet" on FUDGE.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

827 E. 58th Street, Chicago

## "Garden Orchids"

"Decidedly Different from Other Iris"

50 Spanish Iris Bulbs (true bulbs, not roots or corms), \$2.50. They will grow like wild flowers. Ask for catalogue.

GEO. LAWLER, Bulb Grower

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

## Silken Handle Dusters

HOWARD

made from beautifully variegated colors

silken fiber. Soft as down. Very

not scratch finest of polished surfaces. A lovely gift. Something new.

Price \$1.00 Delivered

Sanitat (Bath Mat) included without extra charge.

Howard Dustless-Duster Co.

491 C Street, Boston, U. S. A.

Makers of Jiffy Window Cloths, Dustless-Dusters, Mops, etc.

## Cleans! SWEATERS

A spot on your sweater, where everybody can see it? Why be troubled? Apply Kutol to the spot. Let it soak for a few seconds.

Wipe off. The spot will disappear. No after odor.

Kutol cleans Carpets, Draperies, Silk, Clothing, Fleece, Window Blinds and Sinks.

In U. S. A.—4 lb. pails East of Rockies \$1.00 Postpaid

West of Rockies 1.55

Canada and Foreign Countries Slightly More

R. MAKELIM &amp; CO.

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Dayton, Ohio

Opportunities are open for agents to sell to their friends. Write for details.

Distributors, jobbers and dealers wanted. Experienced demonstrators are maintained for service in department stores. Write, if interested.

## Garden Path

MANY people have been touring through New England this summer, along the Atlantic coast, visiting quaint Marblehead or Provincetown, enjoying the rugged

following year; then you will get a great blaze of color which will more than repay all the expense and effort you have put into them.

Bulbous iris may be planted in October or November. Many persons plant beardless iris in the fall, but this is not advisable except in very mild climates. Persons wishing to have Siberian or Japanese iris should wait until spring for their planting.

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## Catalan Choral Music

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Spain is famed for her singing, and all Spain does indeed sing. But what different forms the song of Spain takes, varying with the time of year, with the district and even with the profession of the singer! The lonely peasant sings unaccompanied by any instrument as he tills the soil, sows the seed or gathers the fruit. In many villages the song is supported, whether solo or in chorus, by the melody, harmony or rhythm of common instruments: the guitar above all, but also the bagpipes and the flageolet.

There is very little "a cappella" singing. In the greater part of the country the few attempts at it are neither important nor sustained. Yet this form is the special inheritance of some regions, especially of the Basque provinces, which border the Cantabrian Sea, and of Catalonia, which looks out upon the Mediterranean. Particularly is it the inheritance of the latter.

Catalonia struck the first blow for this form with the admirable work of J. A. Clavé (1824-1874). This poet-musician of Barcelona founded and inspired the first Orfeones in the country, calling them together in definite festivals which were a living testimony to a perfect artistic cohesion. After the passing of Clavé the Catalan choral movement suffered from an obvious decadence; but was reborn later on with the founding of the Orfeó Catalá, which was directed from the start by Lluís Millet, and in the 35 years of its existence has furthered musical culture, established a native tradition, and been an excellent stimulus.

## New Ground

The work of Clavé was truly extraordinary because he was breaking entirely new ground, with both artist and audience. His work was written for male voices deficient and even lacking altogether in musical training, and is contained in a repertoire whose simplicity and fullness are sustained by their popular style and tuneful airs. The work of Lluís Millet has redrawn the frontiers in which the Clavé-inspired choral movement was confined, for it includes men, women and children. A sound musical training is imparted to all; and the Orfeó's excellent repertoire contains the most diverse and variously derived works, drawing especially upon those inspired by the popular song of Catalonia, which is perhaps richer and more varied than that of any other district.

With a tenacity which has survived decades Millet and his choral bands have achieved a worthy, sound and artistic labor which has won the approval not only of national audiences but of those who were able to hear the Orfeó Catalá in its tours through France, Italy and England.

## National Music

If this body had confined itself to its own renderings of the works of the great contrapuntists, and other modern and young foreign composers, it would merit by this alone the respectful admiration of the musical world. But the fine interpretations which it gave of the St. Matthew Passion, Bach's B minor Mass, and Beethoven's Mass in D, are merely single facets of its development. It has also included national music with international music in its repertoire. And national music composed especially for the Orfeó, since previously, owing to the lack of artists, there were no composers to write such music. Thus a choral literature has grown up (now taking the letter and now the style alone) of the Catalan melodies and rhythms in which have collaborated such fine writers as Pedrell, Nicolau, the unsurpassed adapter of popular songs who wrote that poem, "La Mort del escòlar," definitely the best of its time, and Morera who has harmonized and composed some of the most enchanting songs.

This year the Orfeó Catalá has

given two new works, both of considerable artistic interest, by Amadeu Vives and Lluís Romeu respectively. Vives enjoys great popularity on account of his theatrical works, which have placed him in the lead in this kind of work in Spain. Now he comes forward as the producer of a typical piece of choral work, with his suite, "Polles i paisatges," which, translated from the Catalan is, "Popular Songs and Scenes." Four out of its five parts have been given: "La Fèria" (cromo epigramático), "Colla-sacru" (Ode to the distant sea), "Despedida" and "Procesión en la montaña."

A considerable portion of these works of Vives have been written to be sung without words, and all are without instrumental accompaniment. "La Fèria" is a kind of "kermesse," full of cries, exclamations, where rhythms and dissonances go hand in hand with exultant merriment. In "Colla-sacru" the mood is contemplative in the midst of majestic serenity. Children's voices hold a single note throughout the length of this number in order to evoke the sense of the motionless line of the far horizon, while the other singers express in changing harmonies the movement of the sea.

"Despedida" has words which bid good-bye to the mountain winter and unfurl into frank melody. "La procesión en la montaña" is a descrip-

tive picture which makes high demands upon the virtuosity of the choir in order to get the effect of distant songs and bell notes of a crude, rustic kind. The only words to be heard in this number are "Amén, amén." By the special way in which the human voice is treated in this work by Vives a most peculiar phonetic color is attained which heightens the expression and lyrical intensity so much that one might be listening to an orchestra.

Lluís Romeu stands out most individually in contemporary Catalan art because of the exquisite tact by means of which he invests simple and humble works (beautiful, indeed, in their humility and elevated in their simplicity) with the noble austerity of the Gregorian song and the indigenous freshness of the popular Catalan melody. These qualities of his, to which a plentiful output testifies (we may note in passing his "Misa a la Virgen de Nuvia" and his "Misa del Rosario"), stand out nobly in the "Cantos Franciscanos," which were given awards in public competitions and were first presented by the Orfeó Catalá. The work consists of five numbers, all of which have an organ accompaniment. Three are sung by soloists, one is intoned by a choir of trebles, and the final one by a small choir and a full choir alternating.

With these new works the Orfeó has given more than proof of its vitality. It is the very reverse of professional, and from the beginning has shown how powerful enthusiasm is when it is put at the service of a purely idealistic undertaking.

## The Haslemere Festival

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Haslemere, Eng. THE Haslemere Festival of Chamber Music is at first a curious experience for those who, during the rest of the year, listen to sound produced by the modern orchestra, the concert grand piano, or even that of the less intrusive string quartet. Instantly the listener is carried to other and older musical worlds, where the horizon is narrower and where sound itself seems more jealously to guard its secrets. The ear has to find a new focus for the voices of these old instruments which never shout or rave at us. The first impression may be one of monotony, but just as the eyes become accustomed to the darkness so our ears begin to discover in the quietness new and subtle tone qualities. One feels rather like the railway passenger who after the clamor of a long journey listens on a country road to the silence left by the disappearing train.

At its most vital moments this music of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is never noisy or overemotional. As with surprising perspicacity Arthur Symonds himself a fine literary critic wrote more than 20 years ago about a Dolmetsch Concert: "To the musicians of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, music was an art which had to be carefully guarded from the too disturbing presence of emotion; emotion is there always, whenever the music is fine music; but the music is something much more than a means for the expression of emotion." The "something much more," of course, is form in the sense of beautiful pattern or shape, balance, symmetry and rhythm. In music, as in the other arts, true serenity is always incompatible with the conscious expression of deep personal feeling.

## Contemporary Technique

Again, at Haslemere we hear the music of the past played with the contemporary technique on the instruments for which it was composed. There are those who argue that Bach's clavier concertos, for example, gain as much as they lose when played on the modern piano, or grand because "the essential thought of the music . . . comes through unimpeded in its contrapuntal lines, while the greater flexibility of the piano makes explicit the rhythm and

nuance which the clumsy mechanism of the harpsichord can only imitate."

But to some of us its sound-color is also an essential element of a work of musical art. What would the painter say if, for instance, the color of his palette were to be changed, although its lines were unimpaired and its chiaroscuro made more explicit? The musician has grown hardened to such violences. Indeed, these evenings deserve an article to themselves, for as the announcement itself, "This branch of the art seems no less rich than the branch of pure chamber music and serves now, like it did in the sixteenth century, as a common ground for both the folk and the cultivated musicians." The dance music also introduced us to the haubois de Poitou or shawn, the serpent or bass of the true cornet family, and the rebec, instruments which Mr. Dolmetsch has lately rescued from a long silence.

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## Concerted Music for Viols

To a sensitive ear not the least delightful feature of Haslemere is the English concerted music for viols. The tone of these instruments has a flavor, incommunicable by words, which attracts the more one listens. This was particularly evident in the Fantasy and Airs for six viols, No. 3 in F major, composed in 1640 by William Lawes. Mr. Dolmetsch told us with the pride of the archaeologist—and perhaps with a pardonable exaggeration—that the intricacy of part writing made this work more difficult to grasp at a first hearing than any modern music. It was not nearly as bad as that. Compared, for example, with Schönberg's Quintet, Op. 26, with an instrument less, the older work might easily be the offspring of the William Lawes of the Medes and Persians. One suspects that Mr. Dolmetsch does not hear much modern music.

Besides the two programs devoted to music for concertos of viols, in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 parts, there were the usual Bach and Purcell concertos and those including Spanish, French, Italian and German music. Among the works labeled "first performance" were a Fantasy for 5 viols by Antonio S. Cabezon, a Prelude and Fantasy for 5 viols by William Byrd, pieces for 2 viols by Corbini and Ferrabosco, a Madrigal for voice and treble viol by Genassi, "Pieces for 5 viols by Orazio Vecchi, G. Legrenzi, T. Al-

binoni, and the Sonata in A major for viola da gambay by A. Kühnel.

The final evening of each week was allotted to dances and festive music, when we saw "La Volta," which Queen Elizabeth danced with Leicester to the music of William Byrd. Very popular with the public, these evenings deserve an article to themselves, for as the announcement itself, "This branch of the art seems no less rich than the branch of pure chamber music and serves now, like it did in the sixteenth century, as a common ground for both the folk and the cultivated musicians." The dance music also introduced us to the haubois de Poitou or shawn, the serpent or bass of the true cornet family, and the rebec, instruments which Mr. Dolmetsch has lately rescued from a long silence.

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ARNOLD DOLMETSCH

Photograph by Carborosa Co., Liverpool

## The Rhythmic Wave

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

AFTER having long decried mechanism, artists are beginning to recognize their mistake. They now demand from mechanics all sorts of revelations and instruction. We have a particularly striking example of this in the technique that Mme. Louta Nounberg has discovered through the study of movements cinematographed in slow motion.

The chance that placed her, one evening, before a screen which analyzed, in slow motion, the movements of a horse racing at full speed, was to her a positive revelation. Movement with all its inflexions, curves, symmetrical waves and rhythmical relations, became magnificently legible. The beautiful harmony, so pure, so complete, so effective and so devoid of all unnecessary effort and of all parasitic movement that an animal achieves by instinct—could it not be achieved if the same process of observation were applied to the hands of a pianist?

And this is what has been done. I attended a showing of a slow-motion film of a steeplechase run on a track of ivory strewn with hurdles of ebony, and the horses in this fantastic, imaginary race were the members of the original Berkshire String Quartet, Messrs. Kroll, Krauter, Held and Willeke, the second day in the Brahms Quartet in A Minor, op. 51, No. 2. A revival on the first day of the Beethoven Quartet in E flat major, op. 127, by the members of the original Berkshire String Quartet, Messrs. Kortschak, Gordon, Evans and Stoebor. Second day, a delight to the stern, serious lovers of chamber music, a production of the Reger Sextet in F Major, op. 118, for two violins, two violas and two cellos, Mr. Lemay, violin, and Mr. de Gomez, violoncello, assisting the South Mountaineers.

players together, and you have the

Signal success the first day by the

Gordon String Quartet of Chicago.

Messrs. Gordon, Hancock, Evans and

Wagner, in the Haydn Quartet in F

Major, op. 77, No. 2. Warm applause,

and merited, for the South Mountain

Quartet of Pittsfield, Messrs. Kroll,

Krauter, Held and Willeke, the second

day in the Brahms Quartet in A

Minor, op. 51, No. 2. A revival on the

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Plaster Models by

Alfred Stevens

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tional Gallery has recently been pre-

sented by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rind-

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# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

## Bargain at Bill Scriggins' Last Auction

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

GOING up, and up, and up, year by year, the prices of old-time furnishings, as we speak of as antiques have seemed to be putting even the simplest sort in the luxury class. It has been remarked in these columns that the days of moderate prices were gone forever in New England where these things are thought to be more abundant. Although I have undoubtedly been right as to the general market, I was clearly wrong in thinking that there couldn't be important exceptions.

Bill Scriggins is a dealer in second-hand and antique furniture in a little town in southeastern Maine. This isn't exactly his name, but doesn't differ much from it. He is a genial Yankee who used to be a horse trader before the days of automobiles spoiled that business. Now he buys all sorts of household belongings throughout the year, to sell either privately at any time or at two or three auctions during the summer.

Many visitors come to this section in vacation season, but only a few are left at the end of Labor Day week. Bill's grand cleanup came on Saturday, Sept. 8, when the attendance was made up mostly of townspeople. Only a few summer residents were at hand to compete with each other, and the two dealers who took part in the bidding cared mostly for cheap oak sets and white enameled beds.

**Refrigerators and Pewter Plates**  
The auctioneer was an old acquaintance of ours, well-known throughout Maine and New Hampshire for his genial manner and his hearty Yankee traits. He too used to be a horse trader, and it is a treat to hear him and Bill chuckle over their experiences in "swapping hosses," good-naturedly admitting the times when one or the other got the better of the trade.

When we arrived, about an hour after the sale started, a dozen or so cars of all sorts were parked along the village street near Bill's place. The affair was apparently a community event, for a father might be seen with two or three children playing about him as he placidly and passively observed the activity of other adults.

The goods offered were of a decidedly mixed sort, as might be expected from what has been said. They were put up in an equally jumbled fashion, so it was necessary to watch the movement closely or one would lose a pair of pewter plates which was preceded by a brass bed and was followed by a refrigerator. Incidentally, such a pair eight inches in diameter sold for \$2.20. One of them was English, in fine condition, the other American, not so good, but fair.

**Two Windsor for \$10.10**  
Not much "small stuff" was sold, although a pair of finely modeled brass candlesticks went for \$4.20, and a single one of column type six inches high brought \$1.60. We were most interested in the furniture, in which chairs, cut the largest figure. If this sale was a fairly representative one for our friend Bill, he doesn't find it easy to locate things of the finer sort. Most of the chairs were consequently slat backs, but fairly good. They sold for from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, the pair illustrated here (No. 1) bringing \$4.50.

The Windsor set a little higher, the bow-back at No. 2 bringing \$6.50, and its neighbor \$3.75. The simpler pair marked 3, with a single, round top-bar and six spindles, were knocked down at \$4.50 for the two. A still later type, 4, with flat top-bar and three "arrow" spindles, sold for \$5.

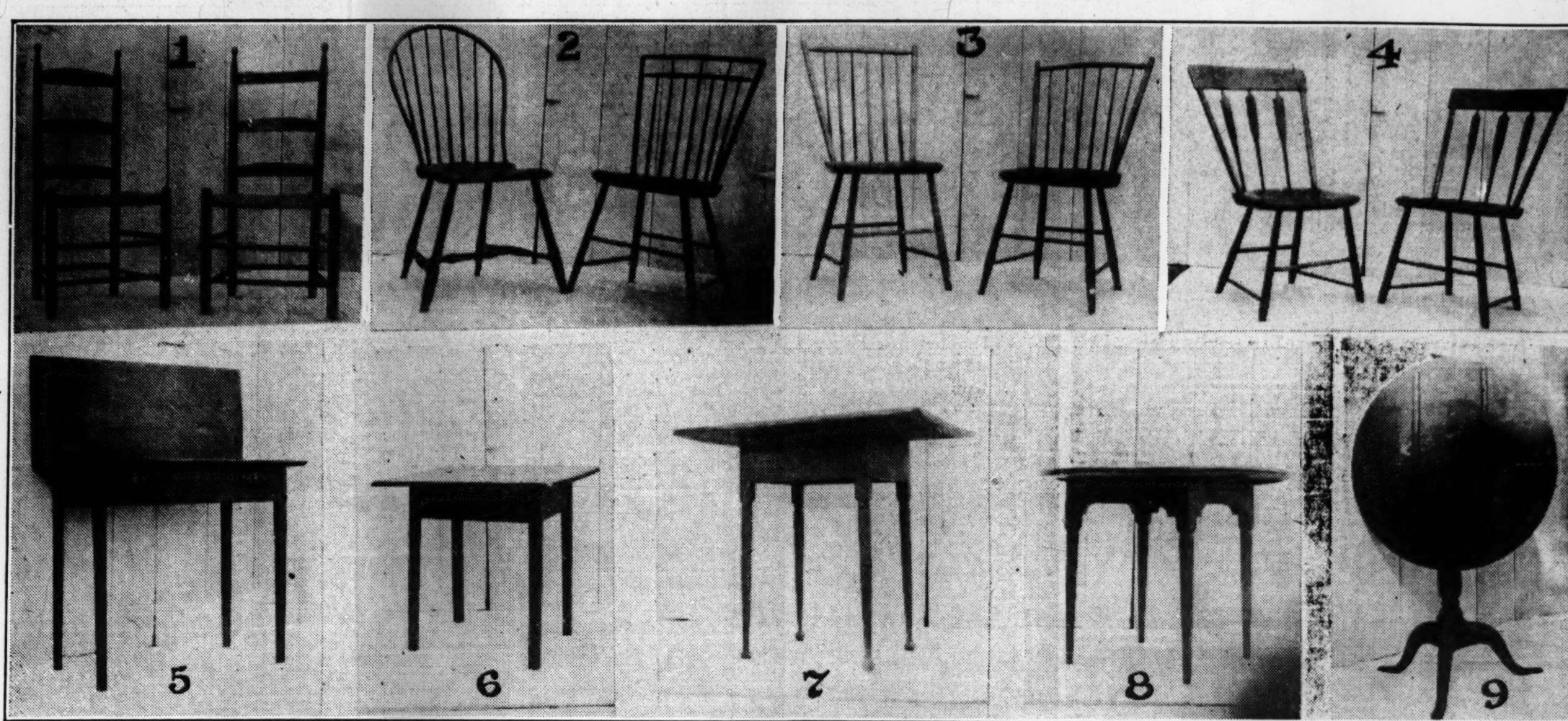
A pair of bow-back Windsor with good saddle seats like the one shown, went for \$20. These were in perfect condition, save for rockers which had been attached to one of them. All but one of the 15 or 18 slat backs which were passed out after good old seats or new ones of ash splines, such as they originally carried. This one exception had its original rush seat still wholly sound, but \$2.25 was its going price.

**Tables—Square, Oblong and Round**  
As may be seen from the illustrations, some fairly good tables were offered. Some person, desiring to save time on the usual 50 cent opening bid, offered \$2 for the maple one with square grooved sides, legs, numbered 6. This, like its four companions illustrated here, carried its original top. Probably that bold bidder was more cautious afterward, for no one raised him and the table was his at the opening price.

Old round-top tables are rather scarce—decidedly so in the four-legged type. One of these, a maple top, three feet in diameter and in fine condition but lacking its button feet (No. 8), started at \$1 and slowly went to \$3. Then the auctioneer's "Sold" passed it to a new owner at that figure. Perhaps the most surprising bargain of the day was the smaller pine-top maple table with perfect feet and original pine top, No. 7. Two of its legs were a bit wobbly but for three or four dollars a cabinetmaker would make them as solid as ever. Fifty cents was the first offer; the next was 75; the third was \$1. No one would bid higher, so someone should be mightily pleased to own this dainty bit of old-time craftsmanship at a very low figure.

**A Maple Card Table**  
Card tables with an aristocratic air—in Sheraton or Hepplewhite style, built of mahogany and frequently inlaid with much satinwood—are somewhat common. The prices run into the hundreds of dollars and they are choice additions to any fine home. It is unusual to find this sort of table in the country type, made in maple with frank simplicity and with some taste. One such was included in Bill's stock. This evidently had seen but little use, for the original red paint covered it except where smoothly worn away by gentle usage. The original brasses in its drawer had never been disturbed and were of the most desirable sort.

This card table, No. 5, caused the liveliest contest of the day, \$20 being its starting figure. By jumps of \$2, it worked up to \$40, but there the competition slumped, the bidder of \$41 took it. One of the neighborhood spectators at this sale told me that she sold it to Bill for \$20. Apparently he was well pleased with his more than 100 per cent profit.



1. A Pair of Slat-Back Chairs With Seats. A Dozen or More Like These Sold at an Average Price of About \$2 Each.
2. The Bow Back Windsor at the Left Brought \$6.50, While the One at the Right Sold for \$3.75.
3. This Pair of Rather Simple and Somewhat Late Windsor Brought \$2.25 Each. Three or Four Others, Quite Similar, Sold for About the Same Figure.
4. The Slanting Backs on This Pair Make Them Quite Comfortable to Use. The Legs Have Been Shortened One or Two Inches, But at That They Seem Cheap at \$5 for the Two.

5. An All-Maple Card Table in Perfect Condition and Very Well Made. Which Brought \$11. The Original Brasses Have the Familiar Bail With Scroll-Shaped Plate, Common in the Late 1700s.
6. A Simple But Wholly Original Square Table With Pine Top and Maple Legs, the Legs Having Beaded Corners. \$2.
7. A Very Attractive Table With Well-Turned Legs and Perfect Feet, Maple Base and Pine Top. It Sold for \$1.
8. An All-Maple Round Table With Shaped Skirt, but Lacking Its Original Feet. These Were Probably Similar to Those of No. 7. The Table Sold for \$3.
9. A Very Poor Picture of a Very Good Tip-and-Turn All-Maple Table, About Three Feet in Diameter; \$3½ Was the Highest Bid.

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The next piece to appear was an all maple tip-and-turn table, about three feet in diameter, No. 5. This too was in its original condition, being covered with old-time paint in brown graining. Its so-called bird cage has shapely turnings that match the column of the base and the old wrought-iron catch still works perfectly. It followed closely the card table in the company's estimation, for \$34 was the final bid.

**Two Shapely Folding Beds**  
Mention has been made of the brass and white-enameled beds, half a dozen of which were sold throughout the day. There were others which were much more interesting. One of them, which we illustrate, may represent the first attempts to get this piece of furniture partially out of the way during the day time. It is one of a pair, probably made about 150 years ago, and as solid and usable as ever.

Just what the housekeeper did with the husk mattress and feather bed, pillows and quilts, when the frame was tipped back, may be left to the judgment of some practical lady. We cannot imagine its being applied to a similar use today, although with its six shapely posts it would be cordially welcome in many New England country homes of the lake and mountain region. These two beds were put up singly, the first going for \$5.50, while the second aroused much more interest and reached an even \$10 figure. Then came one with four legs, turned in an equally pleasing form, but not with the folding feature; this brought \$3.

This truly old-fashioned auction was such as we have not known of during the 1920s, so far as prices are concerned. How many such may occur each year within the New England area or elsewhere can only be guessed. In my opinion they are very, very few. Someone else may know differently, for the days which I spend thereabouts are comparatively few in the course of a year.

So it is far from my intention to give readers the impression that this sort of thing is common; on the contrary, the chief reason for its notice is that it is uncommon, but still does occur occasionally. How anyone can succeed in being on hand at such a time is a problem which must be left to individual ingenuity.

**Fabrics as Effective Wall Panels**  
Paris makes the fancy of its peasant makers ran free and the little men and women are most amusing, made in velvet and cloth of variegated colors and applied with a fancy stitch in bright yellow. In the very middle there is a large coat-of-arms of Brittany and the four corners also bear interesting coats-of-arms, all different. Originally intended as a table cover, this is even more stunning in a hall as a background to several ancient pewter articles placed on an old rustic table.

From Italy came a lovely panel of various soft colors of blue, rose and yellow. Although not antique in itself, its design was inspired by one of the most beautiful of all antiquities—the mosaic tiles in the floor of the Baptistery in Florence.

Its small squares of legendary birds and beasts, each in a different soft color, make a charming foil for an old pewter platter which stands on the back of a Louis XIV chifferoni.

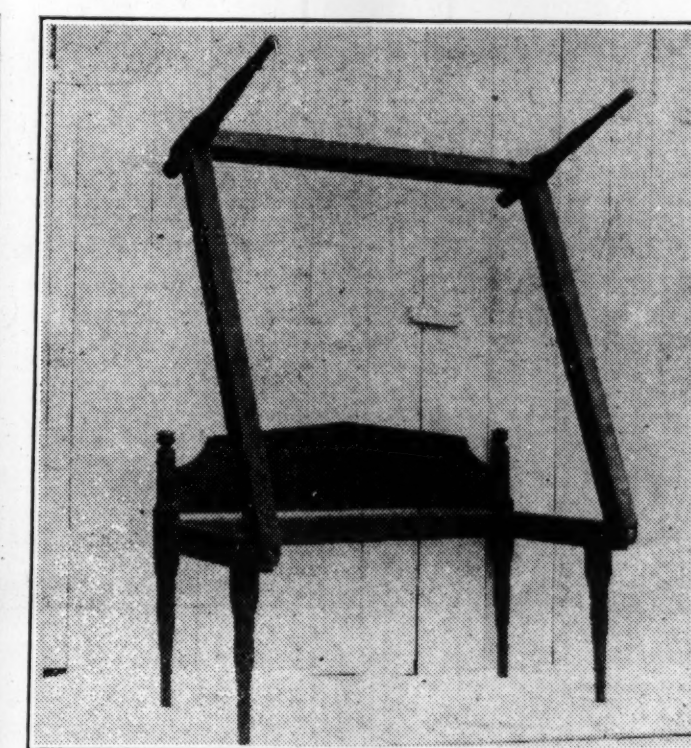
space that might otherwise have been hard to decorate.

Again from Africa is a brilliantly embroidered square of hand-woven cotton, having coin-shaped spots of green and red about the size of a dollar. With all its crudity, on the wall of a country house breakfast room, this was charming, accompanied by gay painted furniture—almost as fascinating perhaps as it appeared against the shiny brown skin of the Algerian bride whose wedding veil it was.

**Spain's Endless Variety**  
Spain furnishes an endless variety of wall garnitures. For a somber, rich library, with its heavy Spanish tables, there have come small panels of authentic sixteenth century carved leather. Sometimes they are lightened with a little old gilt; more rarely they bear touches of polychrome. These are still to be found at reasonable prices.

For a slightly gayer interior there are the old hand-woven rugs of the provinces of Spain. These would be most effective hung on the soft-toned stone walls of a Spanish patio, with its gleaming tiled floor.

In the living room of perhaps the same house the soft greens and gold of old chasubles or church vestments might soften rather severe wall spaces. Spanish brocades are wonderful, whether they are



This Folding Bed Is Fitted With Ropes for Holding the Mattresses. When It Is in Use the Legs Rise High in the Air Rest on the Floor. This Is One of a Pair Which Brought \$15.50

heavy with gold and silver embroidery or are the soft supple stuffs used for the dresses of a pretty señoira.

In an odd-shaped section of rather a dim Spanish hall a bright wool collar that was worn years ago by a Salamanca woman lightened the whole corner with its colors and made an unusual outline against the dull wall. In another corner the note of red was repeated in an old hand-woven donkey blanket with pockets at either end.

The Spanish peasants were adepts at work in rough wools. Although their love of color manifests itself usually in rather crude tones, sometimes one finds a dull, rich, madonna blue that is most attractive. One antique store in Madrid lately displayed two panels in this odd blue.

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worked with naive birds in red, gold and white.

**Chinese, American, French Sources**  
Bits of Chinese fabrics are legion, but many of the tissues from this country have been too commercialized to make them interesting to hunters for the old and the curious. A really old soft-toned mandarin skirt is ever lovely on a wall, but such is now hard to find. There are certain squares of a certain dull blue brocade woven in silver that are almost sure to fit in with most color schemes.

In America, as well as in France, old and quaint wall papers have lately come into their own. One good-sized panel, found in Paris, was painted with graceful peacocks in dull blues and greens. It was sold for almost nothing because peacocks were not popular. These old bits can be utilized alternately with plain paper panels, or single ones may be placed to advantage over a fireplace.

As for tapestry, beautiful pieces can still be found in France, at reasonable and sometimes at ridiculously cheap prices, since what is considered old in America is not yet old in France. Scraps of "gros-point" often with the middles beautifully worked in exquisite "petit-point" 80 to 100 years old, are still in many odd corners. A reputable antiquarian says: "Madame, le vrai tapisserie est

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## A Dish for Jam

The scene, a country auction, on a day When bright October held her radiant away, The auctioneer addressing long and loud The persons of the play—a goodly crowd Of bidders. Whether of high or low degree, Each took his part with equal gravity. Seeking adventure where it may be found

'Midst articles collected on the ground About the house, one almost unaware Came to a corner cupboard quaint and rare. Here varied glass and china were placed— Some with intrinsic worth and beauty graced— The charm of lovely objects made for use, Simplicity that can withstand abuse Dishes of white and amber glass lay there Gleaming like jewels in the autumn air—

Could they be Sandwich, Stiegel, Waterford? Some puzzled at the question, some looked bored. The white-haired lady of the home—stead smiled Indulgently, as at some favorite child—

"That dish, my dear! Its name I do not know, But it was old some fifty years ago. When I was asked to grandmother's for tea, She filled it full of rich red jam for me."

Yes, it is old, for I have heard her say It came to her upon her wedding day. I hope you'll get it for a moderate price, For when it's polished it will look real nice."

"Real nice!" it looks, reflecting golden light When placed on damask that gleams snowy white Beneath the candles; in its depths the glow Of happy memories from the long ago!

A. S.

## What Is a Field Bed?

IT IS believed by those best informed that the name field bed was first given to the sort which could be readily taken apart and moved from one house to another—that is, taken apart or elsewhere. On that basis nearly all the beds we know about are field beds, and the term has no particular force now, nor has it had for many years. Back in the seventeenth century many beds were such massive af-

fares that they could not be moved. In other cases they were built into the houses in a similar manner to those seen in many European countries today. This applies particularly to Germany and Scandinavia, and in lesser degree to France. Field beds do not necessarily have testers or canopies, being merely a suggestion of the custom of the old days when curtains entirely surrounded such beds as were not built into the house and inclosed by doors.

## WANAMAKER'S

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WANAMAKER PLACE AT NINTH STREET

## AU QUATRIEME

A Set of Eight Painted Hepplewhite Armchairs

of Great Rarity and Beauty



Hepplewhite's greatly prized shield-back chairs are today seldom met with save as single examples. The set of eight, of which one is illustrated, found by Au Quatrieme in England this summer, have therefore an importance of rarity only equaled by that of their extraordinary beauty. Incontestably they derive from that moment in the evolution of Hepplewhite design when his chairs, always admirable, achieved a delicate perfection, a lightness and a grace which even he never afterward surpassed.

While the dining furniture of the later eighteenth century in England was usually of mahogany, it had become very charmingly the fashion to use in the drawing room satinwood and delicately painted pieces. These drawing room chairs are quite as perfect in their painted ornament as in line. The rippled water leaves of a subdued gray-green on a black ground, the white convallaria spikes and falling husks, accented with a touch of deep yellow, have a delicacy of detail that adjusts itself exquisitely to the pointed contours of the back, the high, graceful arms and the slender tapering legs. The seats are covered with gray-green velvet.

Fourth floor, old building

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Swallow at Training School

A COMPANY of house-martins is careering up and down over the meadow—forty swift and agile forms cleaving the air in all directions at the speed of an express train. The eye is too slow to follow them, so that they seem to be drawing many lines and arabesques against the sky. Not for two seconds together does any one of them fly in a straight line; they swoop and swoop and climb the air, now battling up against the wind and then sailing suddenly down like so many arrows let loose from unseen bowstrings. Every curve they make is a curve of beauty designed, one would say, by an artist; it is free and yet governed by law; it is both grace and power. At one moment a given bird may be skimming the grass tops, and at the next you see him etched against a cloud one hundred feet above the earth.

Nothing in the world of birds is more amazing than the flight of swallows—and the house-martin, although he is not quite so beautiful in color and shape as the barn swallow, has all of the family's virtuosity of wing. His is the beauty of motion and of untiring speed. In this he is so perfect that we have to fall back upon the theory of genius for an explanation. It does not seem possible that he has ever learned these audacious flights as children learn to walk, little by little. And yet, although the martin has certainly a special gift, it can be shown that he perfects it by an unusually long and arduous training.

When the martin makes his first appearance before the world he is no more, to the observer below, than a white throat and a voracious wide-open beak stretching from the nest beneath the eaves. Ten days later you may see him perched among the leaves of a tree, sitting quietly except when one of the parent birds sweeps near him on the wing, and then he holds up his gaping mouth for the expected morsel, uttering an excited twitter. One has no great fondness for the greedy little creature in these first stages of his growth, for he keeps his parents scouring the air from dawn to dusk while doing nothing himself but make complaints; yet it may be that his dissatisfaction with their best efforts is necessary to the advancement of his education. These complaints, we must suppose, when he feels that they are neglecting him grossly and he decides to see what he can do for himself. Fortunately the watcher who sees that first infantile flight of the bird will soon become a peevish athlete of the air. He does not know what his tail is for; he cannot maintain his balance; he side-slips and nose-dives and commits all the faults known to aeronauts in the first fifty feet, so that he is glad enough to scramble up to the nearest telephone wire and to sit there, too breathless and excited for even a twitter. In early August one

may often see a score of young martins grouped like notes of music on the wires, all of them looking somewhat humbled and perplexed, while their elders wheel about them in amazing parabolas.

"How is this done?" we may imagine one of these youngsters saying to his neighbors.

"Don't ask me," that neighbor replies with a shrug.

"Do you suppose we shall ever be able to fly like that—like all our parents and uncles and aunts?"

"Not likely. It looks too difficult. Why, I saw a swallow use through a hole in the hedge just now at top speed—a hole just wide enough for his wings outstretched, and he didn't stop for half a breath. Just went through it as if there wasn't a hedge there. No, I tried it once—but never again! Here I am, and here I stay."

But it soon grows monotonous for the baby martin to sit on a wire, watching a whole skyful of grown-up swallows perform their evolutions. One of them, who has picked up a hint or two from his observations, decides that since there seems to be no other sport stirring he may as well try once more to join the game—especially as this seems the only way of getting his dinner. He gulps in a big lungful of air and lets go of his wire, beating his wings frantically up and down. On this second flight his efforts have a somewhat more satisfactory result; he flies already much better than most birds ever do, although he is still ludicrous to one who knows how a house martin ought to fly.

My fancy, again, that when this adventurer returns to the wire, as he does after a few seconds, he is beset by eager questioners who want to know how the thing goes.

"Oh, not so badly," he replies, "when once you get the hang of it. Of course, you have to realize that a fellow's tail is to be used for balancing, and also for slowing down. It just takes a little nerve at the start, and after that a cool head; that's all. You merely jump off the wire and beat your wings, and then you sort of sail along somehow. It seems to do itself—and it's rather good fun, too, when you know how."

But it will be some weeks before this boastful youngster really knows how. The next grade in the flying school is that in which the young birds launch out into the air with their parents, striving to keep pace with them, and are fed upon the wing. In this training they are asked to exert every faculty to the utmost, for the bird that does not follow every curve and zigzag and dive of its elder is soon left far behind and is likely to go superfluous to the world. The task is nothing like so exacting as that of the parent birds themselves, who must be able to see a minute insect at the distance of a hundred feet and to plunge toward it with the precision of a rifle bullet; but the exercise obviously gives them the power that they can do at this stage of their growth. There are few more pleasing sights to be seen in the open air than that of the feeding of the young martin by its parents, high in the air, in the midst of a rapid flight; but the thing happens so quickly that few people ever see it, or even know that it is done. To this practice, probably, the birds of the swallow kind chiefly owe their phenomenal powers of flight, for it is only by this means that the parent birds could lure their young to follow them and so to undergo their arduous training.

When this stage is past we lose track of the learners, for they are no longer easily distinguished from the martins of earlier seasons, yet now and then we see little companies of them segregated from those who are on business bent and practicing lofty tumbling in some quiet corner of the sky. This may go on even into September, and to the very eye of the great annual flight toward the South. But when the time for that flight arrives—ah! then there is no more frantic scrambling to the first convenient perch, no more aimless fluttering, no more uncertainty. Week after week of incessant drill and practice, added to a great initial gift, has produced such a speed and accuracy, such an ease and grace of flight that one of us sluggish ground-creepers, on beholding it, can only catch his breath in admiration.

There is a beauty in the perfected flight of the swallow that takes us out of ourselves, when once we clearly see it, as certainly as noble music or the solemnity of sunset. It belongs to the high category of things that make the heart leap with gratitude, merely that they exist. But this flight of the swallow comes nearer to us than the beauty of the sunset or of a rose because we can see that it is perfected, like all the beauty that we make ourselves, not effortlessly but by long and patient endeavor, by courage, by persistence, by determination. For that reason, it should touch us the more deeply.

I. P. S. E.

Ottawa  
(New Edinburgh)

A shimmering misty blue  
The river lies,  
Its western rim now deepening  
To colors wild and beautiful  
Blended with colors delicate,  
Like iridescent harmonies that lie  
Within a shell of abalone.

Now down the river's eastern blue  
A speed-boat plover  
A wide fan-furrow of deep orange  
light.

On the far shore,  
Within a field of Corot green,  
White houses and a single tree,  
Loom clear, loom softly clear.

The dim hills of the Gaietneau  
Are even dream-drifts of gray fog;  
And now a window lights,  
A star hangs clear;  
But still this Northern twilight  
And softer splendor lingers in the  
East.

The sky and water glow and waver  
And at last are lingeringly transformed  
To the deep, star-pointed mystery  
of night.

ERICA SELFRIDGE.

## Butterfly Errant

Beautiful thing,  
Over the chilly dark waters so  
lightly a-wing!  
Here in my chair,  
At the bow of the last boat this  
year, unbelievedly I stare  
At the jewel-bright deck  
Against the cold blue of the high-  
lifted sky, crane my neck  
As you flutter away.  
Far, far from the bright-blossomed  
gardens that love you, astray!

With little heart swelling,  
Did you hark to the tale that the  
chattering swallows were tell-  
ing  
Of bright summer skies  
Where never, through all the bright  
year, would a winter surprise  
Your dallying flight  
From blossom to blossom of pure  
ecstatic delight?

And you rose up to follow,  
With swift-thrilling, luminous hope,  
The far flight of the swallow,  
Whose tense onward sweep  
Left you lone and unfriended, above  
the great turbulent deep!

I send up a prayer,  
Oh, dearest small voyager, that  
kindly winds swiftly may bear  
You safe to the land,  
Where the gorgeous Fall gardens  
await you, on every hand!

And yet—if the gleam  
Of your splendor goes down into  
night, you have been a bright  
dream!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

## An Irish Beech Wood

Not far from the Irish coast, indeed within a score of miles from Dublin Bay, there is a great wood of beech trees. Not like the beech woods of England; for those trees are lower, more spreading, branching widely into a closer and more embracing shelter. There is in them a gayer sunshine and warmth. In spring the pale trembling green of their branches holds out welcoming hands; in autumn they spread a royal carpet of flaming gold.

These beeches of Ireland have a still majesty and aloofness. They have listened to storm, blowing in from the windswept Irish Sea. In the still night the great hill, under whose lee they stand, has whispered to them of the fair lands upon which she looks down, the rolling hills of Wicklow and Queen's County on one side, the great mass of Howth across the bay. The tall trees have stood there waiting, listening so long: symbols of patience, serenity, strength. From the lower end of the wood you come to it through a narrow way, all golden green of undergrowth across an open space where the winter gales have swept up the valley, and, catching two or three of these gray giants, have overthrown them. They are like just where they fell. The gray trunks are cut into short lengths and lie, a tangle of soft green around them. They make a pleasant resting place. Sit down, and look up the wood path into the mystery and shadow cast by a forest of leaves far above your head. Then look onward till you come to a place where the rising stems stand like gray columns in the aisle of some vast cathedral. The brown path goes up between. So high up the branches are that they span the space overhead, like springing arches of a wide vaulted roof. You must lean right back to view the green tangle of interlacing branches, the waving leaf sprays of these mighty trees. In them is the sound of the sea, the summer breeze whispering stories to the clustered leaves. At times it has the sound of tiny wavelets, breaking on a pebbled shore.

The bases of the trees are set in a cushion of green moss, with here and there a trailing strand of ivy. Where rain and wind have beaten upon the trunks, they are gray with lichen; but their color is mostly a soft pinkish gray, shading into that cool moonlight blue where there is least light. There are odd patches of sea green. Looking up to the far end of the wood, it is so thick that the trunks stand out black against the hillside grass beyond; where sunlight sifts through, they are dappled with rays of pale gold.

Sometimes the sound of the branches above comes like the fall of water over rocks into a still pool. As you climb, the trees seem to grow taller and the path steeper; tufts of coarse grass grow between it, ivy and moss make a soft border, and the elder bushes lean over with their umbels of creamy blossoms. The undergrowth of laurels is tall, very green, and shining after the rain. Where a tree was uprooted long years ago, time has funged over the torn fibers a coverlet of moss, patterned with the graceful fronds and soft sprays of waving ferns. Here and there is a patch of bracken; against it the path shows pale amber, and the fallen leaves of the laurel are a vivid yellow and burnt orange. The bark of the beeches has a curious smoothness, almost like polished wood. Is it this which has tempted someone long since, to cut his name—her name—on the side of this great tree? "L. A. T. July 1886," I read. Then "W. H. G. C." and others. This is the only tree inscribed. One wonders what was the history of those two who wrote upon the tree and stood under its shadow. The trees could whisper their story; but they guard their secret. The path is widening now. In flows the sunshine. So tall seem the soaring trunks that you are hardly conscious of branching crowns up aloft.

Stately form, purest color. A sense of wide space and cool peace. A loftier architecture than ever was erected by human hands. Here you look upward, seeking for and finding beauty. Climb upward to your goal, then come out onto the sunlit hill-top.



Mexican Women Water Carriers

## La Victoire par la Foi

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page.

L'EXISTENCE mortelle est une lutte. Dans ce combat, les ennemis que rencontre le genre humain ne sont pas des personnes ou des choses, mais la crainte, le péché, la maladie, —des fausses croyances. Par moments la lutte pour la vie semble presque désespérée; mais en est-il bien ainsi? Nullement. Une complète victoire est assurée. Lors que Jésus-Christ, le Guide de l'humanité, déclara à ses disciples: "Vous aurez des afflictions dans le monde; mais prenez courage, j'ai vaincu le monde." —Il les encourageait par l'exemple de ce qu'il avait accompli et c'est logiquement en conclure qu'eux aussi, pouvaient être victorieux. Qu'est-ce qui aurait justifié l'optimisme, s'ils n'avaient pu vaincre le monde eux-mêmes?

Ceci s'applique aux imitateurs de Jésus dans tous les âges. Les hommes aujourd'hui devraient prendre courage, parce qu'ils peuvent acquiescer la domination sur "le monde, la chair et le diable." —sur tout ce qui est dissimulé à Dieu. Dans les Écritures, la récompense de l'immortalité est promise "à celui qui vaincra." Il est donc essentiel de savoir comment on peut être un guerrier victorieux.

Nous lisons dans le Nouveau Testament: "La victoire par laquelle le monde a été vaincu, c'est notre foi." Ainsi on arrive à la victoire par la foi, —non point, remarquons-le, par la foi en Jésus en tant que personne, mais par la foi en Dieu. De même que le triomphe du Maître sur le monde résulte de sa propre foi individuelle, ainsi nos victoires doivent être le résultat de notre foi.

Il est donc nécessaire d'arriver à la signification précise du mot "foi." Par la Science Chrétienne, on apprend que la foi n'est point une croyance aveugle, ou l'assentiment intellectuel concernant un dogme ou une doctrine, mais que la foi est basée sur une compréhension exacte de Dieu et de l'homme. La Science Chrétienne révèle le fait sublime que Dieu, l'Esprit, est infini et omniprésent, et que l'homme, créé à Son image, est spirituel et parfait. Il s'ensuit que les mortels et le monde matériel sont un sens erroné de l'existence, des contrefaçons de l'homme réel et de l'univers réel. Tout ce qui est compris dans le domaine des sens physiques est illusoire, dépourvu de vérité; Dieu et Sa création, qui coexistent avec Lui, sont les seules réalités. La connaissance de cette grande vérité est le fondement de la foi. A la page 23 de Science et Santé avec la Cible des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Si la foi n'est qu'une simple croyance, elle est comme un pendule oscillant entre rien et quelque chose, n'ayant point de fixité. La foi, élevée jusqu'à l'intelligence spirituelle, est l'évidence obtenue de l'Esprit, qui révoque le péché de toute sorte et établit les revendications de Dieu."

Puis elle poursuit en disant: "Une foi consiste à confier son bien-être à autrui. Une autre foi comprend l'Amour divin et comment il faut travailler à son propre salut avec crainte et tremblement." A mesure que la compréhension de la totalité de l'Esprit et de l'irréalité de la matière, de l'erreur, est utilisée, —rendue selon votre foi!"

On onzième chapitre des Hébreux, nous donne une liste des héros de l'écriture, avec la mention des actions merveilleuses accomplies par eux, et le récit montre que leurs succès et leurs victoires étaient dus à leur foi. Les Scientistes Chrétiens, on peut le dire, sont les successeurs modernes de ces dignes hommes de jadis, car par leur foi intelligente, eux aussi sont rendus capables de vaincre leurs ennemis et de faire beaucoup d'œuvres remarquables. Dans des cas nombreux, on constate que la parole du maître Chrétien est toujours vraie: "Qu'il vous soit fait selon votre foi!"

## Victory Through Faith

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTAL existence is a warfare. In the struggle the enemies encountered by mankind are not persons or things, but fear, sin, disease,—false beliefs. At times the contest may appear well-nigh hopeless; but is it so? By no means. Complete victory is assured. When Christ Jesus, the Way-shower of humanity, declared to his disciples, "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world," he was encouraging them with the example of his achievement, and the logical inference is that they, too, could be victorious. What cause for optimism would have existed if they also could not overcome the world?

And this applies to Jesus' followers in every age. Men today should be of good cheer because they can gain dominion over "the world, the flesh, and the devil," everything unlike God. In the Scriptures the reward of immortality is promised "to him that overcometh." It is essential, therefore, to know how to be successful warriors.

In the New Testament we read, "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." Victory, then, is attained through faith,—not faith, be it noted, in Spirit, in person, but faith in God. As the Master's triumph over the world resulted from his own individual faith, so our victories must come as the result of our faith.

It is necessary, consequently, to arrive at the precise signification of the word "faith." Through Christian Science it is learned that faith is not blind belief or intellectual assent to a dogma or doctrine, but that which is based on an exact understanding of God and man. Christian Science reveals the sublime fact that God, Spirit, is infinite and omnipresent, and that man, made in His image, is spiritual and perfect. Hence mortals and the material world are an erroneous sense of existence, counterfeits of the real man and real universe. Everything embraced within the range of the physical senses is illusory, untrue; God and His creation, coexistent with Him, are the only realities. Knowledge of this great verity is the foundation of faith. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 23) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Faith, if it be mere belief, is as a pendulum swinging between nothing and something, having no fixity. Faith, advanced to spiritual understanding, is the evidence gained from Spirit, which rebukes sin of every kind and establishes the claims of God." And she goes on to say: "One kind of faith trusts one's welfare to others. Another kind of faith understands divine Love and how to work out one's own salvation, with fear and trembling." As the understanding of the allness of Spirit and the unreality of matter, or error, is utilized, made practical in one's daily experience, the wrong concepts of his mental household, which are his only adversaries, are subdued, proved

powerless, and vanish into their native nothingness.

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It is often asked why good people are not persons of things, but fear, sin, disease,—false beliefs. At times the contest may appear well-nigh hopeless; but is it so? By no means. Complete victory is assured. When Christ Jesus, the Way-shower of humanity, declared to his disciples, "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world," he was encouraging them with the example of his achievement, and the logical inference is that they, too, could be victorious. What cause for optimism would have existed if they also could not overcome the world?

And this applies to Jesus' followers in every age. Men today should be of good cheer because they can gain dominion over "the world, the flesh, and the devil," everything unlike God. In the Scriptures the reward of immortality is promised "to him that overcometh." It is essential, therefore, to know how to be successful warriors.

In the New Testament we read, "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." Victory, then, is attained through faith,—not faith, be it noted, in Spirit, in person, but faith in God. As the Master's triumph over the world resulted from his own individual faith, so our victories must come as the result of our faith.

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## NEW YORK CURB MARKET

4 Am Cyan B.....	35%	35%	35%	26 Penn Ohio Ed nw.	46%	43%
32 Am Dept Stores..	22	21%	21%	4 Penn Ohio Ed war	22%	22%
28 Am & For Pw w	25	22%	22%	7 Penn Ohio Secur.	15%	15%
2 Am Gas & El.....	173	172	172	150 Penn Salt.....	99%	99%
18 Am Maracaibo.....	8	4%	4%	1 Pick Barth Co pf.	19	19
1 Am Nat Gas.....	194	194	194	1 Pierce Governor..	39%	38%
16 Am Rayon Prod....	214	204	20%	2 Piggly West Sta A	31%	31%
				2 Penn W.....	20%	20%

1 Am Solv & Chem. 21%	21%	21%	2 Philippe (L) Co.. 30	28%
4 Am Sol & C pte pf 36%	36	36	1 Prairie Pipe Line.189	189
4 Am States Sec A. 12%	12%	12%	1 Pratt & Lambert.. 57	57
1 Anch Cap w..... 42%	42%	42%	4 Propper Silk Hous. 34%	34
1 Anch Cap pf w.l. 103	103	103	1 Puget S P&L..... 90	90
†30 Ark Pow pf.....106%	106%	106%	1 Pyrene Mfg..... 6%	6%
4 Am Sts Sec B.... 15	15	15	30 Rainbow L Pr A. 28%	28%

1 Am Superpwr B	43%	42%	43%	1 Red Banks Oil	9%	9%	9%
1 Am Superpwr I	101	101	101	1 Red Bank Fost	2	2	2
8 Anglo-Am Oil	19	19	19	3 Rep Mot Tr ctf.	2	2	2
7 Anglo Am Oil	34	34	34	1 Roan Ant Cop.	26%	26%	26%
7 Angl Oil	34	34	34	1 Roan Am & C	26%	26%	26%
7 Angl Oil	34	34	34	1 Ross Stores	21%	21%	21%
2 Apponang Co	35%	35%	35%	1 Ross Stores	21%	21%	21%
2 Apponang Co	35%	35%	35%	13 Royal Cos Pw	26%	26%	26%
1 Argo Oil	4%	4%	4%	1 Royal Cos Pw	26%	26%	26%
1 Argo Oil	4%	4%	4%	1 Safe T Stat Co	11%	11%	11%
5 Art Metal Ind	47	48	47	20 Safeway Stores	73%	73%	73%
16 Asaf Gas&P	28%	30	28%	4 Safeway Opt War	73%	73%	73%
1 Asaf Gas&P	28%	30	28%	1 Safeway Paper	23%	23%	23%
1 Atlantic Lobos	8%	8%	8%	39 Sal-Creek Prod	26	26	26
1 Atlas Prod Cem	40%	40%	40%	240 Sanitary Grocery	23%	23%	23%

1 Am Superpwr B	43%	42%	43%	1 Red Banks Oil	9%	9%	9%
1 Am Superpwr I	101	101	101	1 Red Bank Fost	2	2	2
8 Anglo-Am Oil	19	19	19	3 Rep Mot Tr ctf.	2	2	2
7 Anglo Am Oil	34	34	34	1 Roan Ant Cop.	26%	26%	26%
7 Angl Oil	34	34	34	1 Roan Am & C	26%	26%	26%
7 Angl Oil	34	34	34	1 Ross Stores	21%	21%	21%
2 Apponang Co	35%	35%	35%	1 Ross Stores	21%	21%	21%
2 Apponang Co	35%	35%	35%	13 Royal Cos Pw	26%	26%	26%
1 Argo Oil	4%	4%	4%	1 Royal Cos Pw	26%	26%	26%
1 Argo Oil	4%	4%	4%	1 Safe T Stat Co	11%	11%	11%
5 Art Metal Ind	47	48	47	20 Safeway Stores	73%	73%	73%
16 Asaf Gas&P	28%	30	28%	4 Safeway Opt War	73%	73%	73%
1 Asaf Gas&P	28%	30	28%	1 Safeway Paper	23%	23%	23%
1 Atlantic Lobos	8%	8%	8%	39 Sal-Creek Prod	26	26	26
1 Atlas Prod Cem	40%	40%	40%	240 Sanitary Grocery	23%	23%	23%

16 Bahia Corp	17%	17%	17%	30 Sawney 2nd war	420
17 Bahia Corp pf	17%	17%	17%	2 Schulte Real Est	35%
18 Bally Corp	17%	17%	17%	3 Schulte Real Est	35%
40 Baumadell (L) pf	100	100	100	4 Seiberling Rubber	51%
40 Baumadell DEB	100	100	100	8 Serval Inc vtc	13%
10 Billes Co	37%	35%	34%	3 Shack	13%
10 Billes Co (S)	37%	35%	34%	1 Silica Gel Crp vtc	22%
4 Blyn Shoe	3%	3%	3%	1 Silver Bros	53%
81 Balab Kats	81	80%	81	3 Astoria	27%
81 Balab Kats	81	80%	81	8 South Coast	27%
1 Bird Groc St	36	36	36	3 Southeast PW&L	55
				3 Southeast PW&L	55

2	Brillo Mfg.	25%	25%	23	1	So Ice & Util A...	16%	16%
3	Brill Co	7%	7%	23	2	So Penn Oil	50%	50%
4	Bklyn City RR.	7%	7%	23	3	Spa & Gm Corp	6%	6%
5	Buckeye Pipe Line	67%	67%	67	4	Sparks & Gm Corp	6%	6%
6	Buick Corp	47%	47%	47%	5	Sparks Withing	132%	132
7	Buff Niag & E	47%	47%	47%	6	Sparks Withing	132%	132
8	Bunk Hill & Sul	125%	125%	125	7	Stand Invest	41%	41%
9	Camphell Synt	65%	65%	65	8	Stand Oil Indiana	77%	77
10	Can Mac	170	170	170	9	Stand Oil Ind	77%	77
11	Carib Syn new	15%	14%	13	10	Stand Oil Kentucky	120%	120%
12	Can Am Com	170	170	170	11	Stand Oil Ohio	85%	85
13	Celso	170	170	170	12	Stand Oil Ohio	85%	85

2	Carnco vtc.....	13	12%	12%	1	Stromberg Carlson	25	25
3	Carnco.....	45	45	45	4	StutzMotCarAm	25	25
4	Carnco Am Mnt.....	45	45	45	5	Swadlowmnpv	130	130
5	Cent Pub Sv A.....	30%	30	30%	6	Swift&Co	32	32
6	Checker Cab new.....	57%	56	57%	7	Swift Int'l	32	32
7	Checker Cab Serv.....	57%	56	57%	8	Thompson Prod A	34	34
8	Cities Serv P.....	99%	99%	99%	9	Timken De Axle	22%	22%
9	Cities Serv B p.....	99%	99%	99%	10	Timken De Axle	22%	22%
10	Cities Serv C.....	99%	99%	99%	11	Topan Res	210	210
11	Coca Cola & F&B.....	54	54	54%	12	Topan Spalding A	210	210
12	Cohn Hall&Marx.....	54	54	54				
13	Colubian Sys.....	1%	1%	1%				

8	Cons Cop Min	12	117	63%	8	Trans Air Tr	23	231	231
8	Cons Dairy Pr nw	10	494	49%	8	Trans Air Tr	23	231	231
8	Cons Film and	15	154	15%	110	Unibaz A S B ctf	555	555	555
8	Cons Laundry Co	28	28	28%	8	Trans Lux D Pic	4	23	23
2	Cons Ret Stores	28	28	28%	1	Unibaz A S B ctf	555	555	555
8	Cons Continental Oil vtc	17	17%	17%	12	Unibaz Bisc B....	29	284	284
8	Cons Credit	19	19	19%	8	Unibaz Elec Corp	66	66	66
10	Cortez Silver	19	19	19%	8	Unibaz Elec Corp	66	66	66
8	Courtaulds Ltd	20	20%	20%	4	Unibaz Elec Ser rts	2	141	141
121	Cons Syc	85	85	85%	8	Unibaz Imp	142	141	141
3	Creason Gold	85	85	85%	8	Unibaz Imp	142	141	141

6 Cent Haul Miller	52	55	52	2 Un Aceb Dv Wks	77	77
6 Cent Haul Miller	52	55	52	2 Unit Shoe Mach	50	50
2 City Sav Ltd	55	55	55	2 Un Piedmont	57	57
7 Colt Palm	86	85	86	2 US Dairy Pr A	53	53
7 Colt Palm	86	85	86	2 US Foreign Sec	28	28
1 Curt A&M rts nw	11	94	16	2 Freight	52	52
1 Curtis Pub	158	187	187	4 United Verde Ext	16	15
1 Curtis Pub	158	187	187	2 Unity Gold Min	14	14
1150 Deere & Co	43	4793	44	1 Apex	50	50
68 De Forest Radio	14	14	14	1 Utah Pw & Lt B ctf	31	31
68 De Forest Radio	14	14	14	1 Univ Prod	45	45
10 Dixie Exten	06	06	06			

2 Duplin Stork .....	138%	138%	138%	1 Van Camp Pk pt .....	17%	17%	17%
2 Duplin Tire rctd .....	6%	6%	6%	1 Walkers Co .....	54%	54%	54%
1 Duplan Silk .....	20%	20%	20%	1 Walsen Pump .....	54%	54%	54%
1 Duplan Mfg .....	14%	14%	14%	17 Wendon Ck Min .....	9%	9%	9%
5 Durant Mot .....	14%	14%	14%	2 Wes OilsSh Ck .....	79	79	79
1 Duze .....	10%	10%	10%	1 West Auto .....	13%	13%	13%
1 Duze Bond .....	128%	128%	128%	1 West Aut S. war .....	13%	13%	13%
1 El Evid & Sh pt .....	10%	10%	10%	10 West End Ext .....	02	02	02
1 El Evid .....	71%	71%	71%	1 Westworth Inc .....	15%	15%	15%
6 Elvance Invest .....	21%	21%	21%	1 Worth Inc .....	15%	15%	15%
1 Elvance Ford .....	41%	41%	41%	3 Yutkon Gold .....	61%	61%	61%
1 Elvance Auto Ld B .....	43%	43%	43%	1 Yutkon .....	61%	61%	61%

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION			
	(Sales in \$1000)		
1 Fagel Mot.....	5	194	194
1 Fannell Prod.....	9	194	194
1 Fodder Mfg.....	3	3	3
6 Fed Wat A.....	381	38	38%
6 Federated Metals	21	204	21
48 Fed Steel Corp.....	3	3	3
1 Firestone T&Rub..	177	177	177%
2 Forhan.....	32	31	32
4 Founda Foreign..	118	118	114
2 Founda Theatrical	118	118	114
2 Franklin Mfg Co.	263	263	263
3 All Pack Ss '39..	29	29	39
1 do 6s '39.....	34	34	34
4 Alum Corp 6s	52,102	102	102%
4 Alum Ind 6s	52,102	102	102%
58 AnaConAlco 6s	43,113	112%	
4 Am G&E 5s '28..	96	96	96
29 Am Roll 96s	96	96	96
1 AnaConCopsA '29	100	100	100
3 Appalach Power 5s	56,584	584	584
1 do 6s '39.....	381	38	38%

41	Freshman CNA's	13%	9%	13%	
42	Gen Pub Ser	73%	74%	74%	
16	n Bak new	9%	9%	9%	
3	n Bak pf	73%	74%	74%	
43	Gen Bronz	73%	74%	74%	
4	n Gen Ld Mach n	2%	2%	2%	
10	Gen Pub Ser	24%	24%	24%	
150	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
44	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
45	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
46	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
47	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
48	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
49	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
50	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
51	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
52	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
53	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
54	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
55	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
56	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
57	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
58	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
59	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
60	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
61	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
62	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
63	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
64	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
65	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
66	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
67	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
68	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
69	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
70	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
71	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
72	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
73	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
74	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
75	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
76	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
77	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
78	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
79	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
80	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
81	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
82	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
83	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
84	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
85	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
86	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
87	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
88	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
89	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
90	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
91	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
92	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
93	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
94	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
95	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
96	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
97	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
98	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
99	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	
100	Gen Pub Ser	13%	13%	13%	

40	Happinees	20%	20%	4	Cons G Pub 68'49	106%	106%
41	Hall Print Co new 30	22%	20%	1	Cons Pub 68'49	106%	106%
42	Hall Happiness End Inc 5%	6%	5%	1	Cons Pub 68'49	106%	106%
43	Hall Parr .....	42%	40%	2	Cons Textile 41' 89%	94%	94%
44	Hall Parr Furniture 46%	46%	46%	24	Cons Gas/Elec 58'55	91%	91%
45	Hollaring Gold M. 8%	8%	8%	1	Cudahy P 54'37	99%	99%
46	Horn & Co. ....	32%	30%	2	Deer Brg 58'42	102%	102%
47	Horn&Co pf. ....	46%	46%	39	PedWats 54'57	102%	102%
48	Horn&Co Gun 46%	46%	46%	3	Prest Tire 58'42	94%	94%
49	Horn&Co Gun 46%	46%	46%	1	Reid Owl 58'54	92%	92%
50	1 Gen Cable war. ....	123%	12%	6	Gatineau Pw 68'41	101%	101%
51	125 GenPubS85pft. ....	99%	99%	4	Gatin Pow 68'41	101%	101%

3	Gold States Milk.	63	61%	61%	8	Gen Vending	58	57	89%	89
3	Hudson Bay M&S.	204	20	20	9	Gen Post	58	57	89%	89
2	Humble Oil & R.	84	82	82	4	Gulf Oil Pa	58	57	100%	100%
2	Imperial Oil	217	217	217	1	Gulst St Util	58	56	98%	98
5	10111 Pipe Line.....	217	217	217	10	Indep Oil & G	58	57	104	104
2	Imp Oil Can.ada.....	804	79%	79%	9	Indnapins & L	58	57	99%	99%
2	Imp Oil Can.ada.....	804	79%	79%	1	Int Bus Low Sec	58	57	99%	99%
2	Imp Co N Am rts.....	91	91%	91%	1	Int Sec Corp	58	57	91%	91%
1	Ins Co N Am.....	774	77%	77%	1	Interstate Pow	58	52	97%	97%
1	Intercon. Sec.....	251	251%	251%	1	Interstate Pow	58	57	96%	96%
1	Intercon. Sec.....	251	251%	251%	1	Interstate Pow	58	57	96%	96%

3 Inter Prod .....	15	15	15	2 Kelmator G&S .....	36	73	73
4 Inter Prod pf .....	88	88	88	3 Loppers G&S .....	35	99	99
5 Inter Prod R B .....	40	40	40	4 Loppers G&S .....	35	103	103
6 Inter Prod .....	154	143	143	5 Loppers G&S .....	35	97	97
7 Inter Superw .....	143	143	143	6 Loppers G&S .....	35	97	97
8 Ital B .....	143	143	143	7 Metro Edis .....	38	98	98
9 Ital B .....	143	143	143	8 Metro Edis .....	38	98	98
10 K Can C P S pf .....	50	49	49	9 Nat Dist .....	35	100	100
11 Kaufman Dept St .....	30	30	30	10 NatPw&L .....	62	106	106
12 Kimberly Clark .....	55	55	55	11 NatRub .....	35	100	100
13 Kimberly Clark .....	55	55	55	12 NatRubMech .....	35	134	134
14 Kibbe .....	47	47	47	13 Invest Equity .....	54	104	104
15 Kibbe .....	47	47	47				

59	Lehigh County Realty, n	33%	33%	33%	1	NEV Con C Es	41	99	99
8	do pr	42	41	42		1	NES Gas&E Se	47	95%
4	Lehigh Coal&Nav, Ltd	141%	143	141%					
150	Lehigh & Co. Inc	21%	21%	21%	25	NICH & Sh	6	war.100%	100%
1	Lehigh Coal Sales	52%	52%	52%	1	Nor S P Es	63	103%	103%
1	Leonard Oil	6	6	6	6	OHio 4 1/2	D	56	93%
35	Lehigh Valley Gas	13%	13%	13%	1	O E 30	40	100	100
1	Libby-McN&Libby	10%	10%	10%	3	Phil El Es	72	104%	104%
8	Lion Oil	31%	30%	31%	1	Phil SG&E4	57	100	100
1	Lionel Sill Gas	6%	6%	6%	1	Phil SG	6	100	100
4	Lone Star Gas	56%	57%	57%	1	P Potom E	58	98%	98%

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Niles Ben Pond	85.84	84	85.84	1	Europ Mts 76.67	90.75	90.75
Niles Ben Pond	85.84	84	85.84	2	Europ Mts 76.67	91.12	91.12
Noma Elec	82.56	82	82.56	1	First B G W 76.57	90.00	90.00
Noranda Mines	52.51	51	52.51	1	Frankfort 85.52	96.96	96.96
Nor States	52.51	51	52.51	2	Gen Con M 78.47	98.83	98.83
Northeast Pow	82.56	82	82.56	1	Ger Cons M 78.47	98.83	98.83
Nor West Eng	44.44	44	44.44	1	Jugo S M B 78.55	85.84	85.84
Nor West Eng	44.44	44	44.44	2			
Ohio Bell T	71.12	71	71.12	1			
Ohio Bell T	71.12	71	71.12	2			
Ohio Con	69.79	69	69.79	1			
Ohio Con	69.79	69	69.79	2			
Novadel Prec pr	82.56	82	82.56	1			
Novadel Prec pr	82.56	82	82.56	2			





## FAVORABLE STATEMENT ON GENERAL MOTORS

Conditions in general with General Motors at this time are satisfactory. At no time have I felt more confidence in future security of the corporation's position from every standpoint. Earnings are proceeding at excellent rate. For nine months of this year, they will

"I appreciate stockholders have in mind the possibility of some readjustment in capital structure—perhaps in

meeting in November. Nothing has been determined or seriously discussed as yet and it is unlikely that the matter will be given attention for still another month. However, it is reasonable to suppose directors will follow the precedent already established

"It is to the interest of any corporation to employ broad distribution of its securities. It is also not inconsistent with this thought that such a readjustment might carry with it an increased regular dividend payment.

"So far as General Motors is con-

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Original Designs.  
Posted to any part of New Zealand  
Write for particulars and price list or  
Phone 5394

**LOWER HUTT**  
**D. C. MOTORS**  
HUDSON—ESSEX  
SALES AND SERVICE  
Main Road Phone 448

**J. S. DALLINGER**  
NURSERYMAN  
Stilling Street Phone 166  
Perennial and Seedling Plants a Specialty  
DELIVERY ANYWHERE

**PETONE**  
**NORRIS & CO.**  
General Drapers  
Ladies' and Children's Outfitters  
255 Jackson St., Petone Phone 48.619

**WELLINGTON**  
**P. H. JAUNCEY**  
Portrait Photographer  
Phone 43.847 50 Willis Street

**S. E. CHILMAN**  
Bookseller and Stationer  
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens  
Stocked  
144 LAMBTON QUAY

**ARTHUR LEE**  
"The Silk Centre"  
Opp. G. P. O. Phone 41.210

**JOSEPH BAKEWELL**  
ELECTRICIAN  
A. B. C. Electric Motors, Installations  
and Repairs  
BUNTER ST. WEST NEWCASTLE  
Tel.: 905  
30 KING ST., SYDNEY Tel.: BW-2256

**MARIE ANNE**  
17 Loftus Street, Sydney  
MILLINER B4142

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Australia

**SYDNEY**  
(Continued)  
**BEARD, WATSON**  
& CO., LTD.  
Advise upon all  
questions of  
**HOUSE FURNISHING**  
**AND DECORATION**  
361 George St.—Sydney.

**DAVID JONES'**  
NEW STORE  
The leading Store for Fashion goods  
men's, women's and children's wear.  
SYDNEY—N.S.W.

**Harry Price Limited**  
**REAL ESTATE AGENTS**  
88 PITT STREET, SYDNEY  
OVERSEAS  
Strict attention paid to overseas inquiries  
for Factories, Factory Sites or Business  
Premises on Lease or Purchase.  
Valuations and particulars supplied free  
Correspondence invited  
LOCAL  
Rent Collections Our Specialty  
Properties Let and Sold

**J.B. GOOCH**  
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hairdressers  
Eugene Permanent Waver  
Shingling & Trimming by Male Experts  
All Branches of Hairdressing Service  
by Skilled Operators  
Callaghan House, 393 George Street  
SYDNEY Phone MA 5533

**GULBRANSEN**  
The Registering Piano  
**Sonora**  
MASTERWORK MUSIC ROLLS  
E. F. WILKS & CO. Ltd.  
321 Pitt Street Sydney

**MADAME DAE**  
Costumiere  
Victoria Avenue, CHATSWOOD,  
and at Military Road  
SPIT JUNCTION  
Telephone 33904  
Madame's range of the season's Ready-  
to-Wear are displayed at both branches.

**HOLIDAY RESORT**  
BLACKHEATH, Blue Mountains, New South  
Wales—"The charm of your enchanting Blue  
Mountains never fails to draw. Its fame is  
spread far and wide, and I know of no other  
tourist resort that surpasses you in beauty."  
Extract from speech of Sir D. R.  
de Chair, Governor of New South Wales in  
Blackheath Bulletin, toilet cottage, also  
shack. Particulars from DEER & WESTBROOK  
Ltd., 169 Pitt St., Sydney, Phone B-2519.

**NOCK & KIRBY'S**  
188-194 George Street, Sydney  
All General Hardware, Soft  
Furnishings, Tools of Trade  
"Sydney's Specialty  
Hardware Store"

**C. LAWRY**  
& P. Q. R. Confectioner  
Our Slogan:  
Better Sweets at Lower Prices  
755 George Street, SYDNEY

The Largest Company in the World  
COMMERCE UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.  
of London  
Fire and Marine. Funds exceed £5,000,000  
Pitt and Haring Streets, Sydney

**New Zealand**  
**CHRISTCHURCH**  
**Josephine's Kitchen Ltd.**  
3 Royal Exchange Bldgs., Cathedral Sq.  
Birthdays Cakes, etc.  
Original Designs.  
Posted to any part of New Zealand  
Write for particulars and price list or  
Phone 5394



## State to Vote on Expansion of Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 1)

Pittsburgh pressed strenuously in the State Legislature for permission to expand its municipal boundaries by the forcible annexation of near-by communities. It was their contention that the suburbs were, in every respect except political, actually integral parts of Pittsburgh and that the city was entitled to the full census rating which addition of this neighboring population would give.

**Had Common Problems**  
They contended, furthermore, that there were many governmental problems, such as the construction and maintenance of through highways and trunk sewers, policing, etc., which all communities of Allegheny County shared in common and which could not effectively be solved for so long as the county was split up into scores of independent political subdivisions.

With equal vigor the forces of the boroughs and townships opposed annexation. While agreeing in the main that Pittsburgh's desire to grow was a legitimate aspiration, nevertheless they felt such a result should not be accomplished at the expense of the smaller towns. They advocated "home rule," holding that a small community should have the right to govern its own local affairs.

The annexation battle was contested through many successive sessions of Legislature, with the next session promising to gain ground. In 1923 a bill permitting the establishment of a "super-government" of the Boston type was up for passage, when the anti-annexationists granted a truce.

**Plan Acceptable to Both Sides**  
They proposed that, rather than force on the county a government that would be objectionable to residents outside the city of Pittsburgh, a co-operative effort be made by both annexationists and anti-annexationists to devise a governmental scheme acceptable to both sides.

This proposal was agreed to, with the result that the legislature established the Pennsylvania Commission to study municipal consolidation, or better known as the Metropolitan Commission. This commission was composed of representatives of the City of Pittsburgh and of the counties, boroughs and townships of Allegheny County, with the latter in the majority. The commission in 1926 retained Thomas H. Reed, professor of political science of the University of Michigan, as director of research.

After several years of study, the Metropolitan Commission agreed upon the Metropolitan plan in its present form. This same commission will write a charter for the consolidated city if the campaign reaches that stage.

**Metropolitan Plan**  
The metropolitan plan, in brief, establishes a government, to be known as the City of Pittsburgh, which supersedes the present county government, with all the latter's powers and some additional powers. Furthermore, the metropolitan government will take over about 15 per cent of the powers now resting in the local municipalities.

The aim of the commission has been to vest the metropolitan government with all the authority necessary for the administration of matters affecting two or more municipalities, leaving with each municipality complete independence in its purely local affairs.

If the metropolitan government becomes an actuality, it will be principally because of the public-spiritedness and tireless devotion of Joseph T. Miller of Edgewood, Pa., chairman of the Metropolitan Commission and the plan's staunch advocate. Mr. Miller, a public utility executive, has for years devoted most of his time and energy to the task of building for a Greater Pittsburgh.

Before the plan can go into effect two major steps must be taken: First, an enabling amendment to the state constitution must be passed, and second, a metropolitan charter must be accepted by the electorate of the area affected.

It is the first step—adoption of the constitutional amendment—that will or will not be taken, as the case may be, at the November election. As required by law, the amendment has passed two consecutive sessions of the State Legislature and is now to be submitted for acceptance or rejection by the people of the entire state, along with 13 other proposed amendments.

## General Classified

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**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Dry goods and notions concession for rent, connected with old established shoe and furniture business; low competition; long lease; rent \$55; we need you. P. S. KENNISON, 355 North Western Ave., Los Angeles.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES**  
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul, St. Paul, Mass. Sunday service, 10:30 a. m. For a full description of the Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Reality," Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN**  
SALARIED POSITIONS, \$2500 to \$25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 17 years' experience in placing men in positions of responsibility and advancement. The procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not an employment agency. Send only name and address. 1250 Broadway, Buffalo, New York.

**HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET**  
SUMMER RENTALS—East Side—West Side and Garden Apartments—Co-operatives—Call for full particulars. L. B. COLEMAN, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0556

**REAL ESTATE**  
A. P. COLES & BROS.  
EL PASO, TEXAS  
Real Estate, Insurance & Loans  
Any Bank or Banker in the City

**FOR SALE**  
12-room Spanish Home  
909 N. Roxbury Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. This is a 100x245 ft. home, built in 1924, with 12 rooms, 2 1/2 baths, library, guest suite, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen and butler's pantry. The house is on a large lot, with a swimming pool, tennis court, and a large garage. Price \$150,000. Call for full particulars. L. B. COLEMAN, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. Tel. Longacre 0556

**FOR SALE**  
2-story house with 2 1/2 baths, large lot, 2-car garage. MATTHIAS J. BOYER, 412 Chew St.

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**BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED**  
WANTED—Boarding place for boy of 3 years, preferably Christian Science home where there are other children. C. BELL, 47 Cedar St., Somerville, Mass.

**BOOK REPAIRING**  
S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE  
All Portland, Me. Tel. 2-2424

**DANCING STUDIOS**  
RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING  
20 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
Social Friday evenings 8:30 P. M. Orchestra Modern class opens Tuesday evening 8:30 P. M. Children's classes Saturday 2 P. M. Tel. 2-2424, Boston, Mass.

**DRIVING INSTRUCTION**  
AUTO DRIVING LESSONS on your own car or car furnished. Tel. for appointment. Reading 6622, Reading, Mass. ORIGIN DYEHL

**DOGS FOR SALE**  
BEAUTIFUL English Setters, pedigree puppies, ideal for children, gentle, intelligent, brave; make good watchdogs; bargain for right. Tel. 2-2424, Boston, Mass. ORIGIN DYEHL

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**  
A. B. O. REGISTRY (Employment Agency)  
For Reliable Appointment  
New Boston by Appointment Only  
550 W. 144th St., N. Y. C. Edgewood 1772

**ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**  
Office positions for Men and Women  
Cortlandt 2335-2362, 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

**BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**  
MARTIN KINGSTON  
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. COURT 1524

**Commerce Employment Bureau**  
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS  
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2007

**FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**  
High-class domestic help, 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, Manhattan 6622

**LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 230 W. 4th St., New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.**

**MISS ANSON AGENCY—Governance, in fact, attendants, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St., Cathedral City, New York City.**

**DAVIS SQUARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**  
BUSINESS AND DOMESTIC  
247 Elm Street, West Somerville, Mass. Tel. Prospect 2495

**FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS**  
FOR SALE—Ladies' riding habit, first-class condition. Phone Columbia 4-1000, New York City.

**TWO Saturday evening Symphony seats, tickets: Floor, H 1 and 2. For particulars write 405 Beaman St., Boston.**

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**  
COOK, white, Protestant, experienced, in family of 3 adults; only those with best of references need apply. Tel. West Newton 1516.

**EXPERIENCED woman to do cooking and housework for private family in New York City. Tel. 2-2424.**

**STENOGRAPHER—Capable, energetic girl with some experience wanted in commercial office. Tel. 2-2424.**

**TEACHER—School teacher to teach on elementary English to Latin in New York City. Tel. 2-2424.**

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FOR RENT  
New, Attractive  
Steam-Heated Apartments  
Four and five rooms, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration, all modern conveniences.  
14-64 Clearway Street  
(FORMERLY DUNDEE STREET)  
STREET ENTIRELY REBUILT

**SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST**  
Office: 11 Clearway Street, Boston

**ATLANTIC, MASS.—5 rooms and bath, electric lights, furnace; ground floor; \$53. MR. HANSON, Haymarket 1806.**

**FAIRHAVEN, MASS.—Five-room lower flat; 42 Chestnut Street; all conveniences, hot water heat; near car line.**

**Lexington Apartments**  
SOMERVILLE, MASS.  
375 BROADWAY  
3-4-5 Rooms  
Very low rentals.  
All modern; electric; furnished; beautiful surroundings; plenty of hot water and heat; garage; near Christian Science church; the best at reasonable prices.

**CHAS. E. HOWE CO.**  
Winter Hill 179 Broadway Somerset 3607

**MIAMI, FLA., Meridian Apartment Hotel—2 and 3-room furnished apt., complete service; facing Bay Biscayne; 12 block, Christian Science church and bus, 1868 N. Bayshore Drive.**

**MIAMI, FLA., Staplin Apts., 261 S. W. 12th St.—Attractive 4-room apartment, complete service; facing Bay Biscayne; 12 block, Christian Science church and bus, 1868 N. Bayshore Drive.**

**NEWARK, N. J., Lincoln Court, 735 High St.—3 and 4-room apartment, complete service; facing Bay Biscayne; 12 block, Christian Science church and bus, 1868 N. Bayshore Drive.**

**NEWTON, MASS.—Desirable small apartment, heated, furnished or unfurnished; 3 minutes from electric, 10 minutes from train. Call Newton 1055-W between 7 and 10 a. m. and after 5 p. m.**

**NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—For rent, upper apartment; tenant leaving city; living room, sun room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast room, 4 sleeping rooms, tiled bath with shower, steam heat, fireplace, instantaneous hot water, garage. Tel. Newton North 4145-M.**

**NEW YORK CITY, 114 Fifth Ave.—8th floor; 9 rooms; 4 bathrooms; large closets, elevator; family of 2 having this beautiful home; sunny and quiet. Tel. 2-2424.**

**NEW YORK CITY, 54 West 10th St.—In beautiful building, sunny and quiet. Tel. 2-2424.**

**PHILADELPHIA, PA., Germantown, Ritz—Furnished apartment, complete service; facing Bay Biscayne; 12 block, Christian Science church and bus, 1868 N. Bayshore Drive.**

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## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Journalistic Enterprise**  
The 2 a. m. edition of an enterprising Los Angeles paper is dispatched by airplane to San Francisco, where it is sold on the streets at 5 a. m. with morning newspapers of that city. These cities are almost 500 miles apart.

**Detroit Free Press:** An agriculturist can give a city man a pretty good idea of how extensive his acreage is by telling him how many golf courses his farm would make.



**LIGHT TRAFFIC**  
The railway station Oodnadatta, in Australia, is believed to have the least traffic of any of the British Empire, having one train every two weeks.

**Washington Evening Star:** The strap-hanger gets a great deal of muscular exercise for which no charge is made. Street railway management may be overlooking a point.

**Why Cut Prices?**  
It has been estimated that the dealer who cuts his price 5 per cent requires a 25 per cent increase in turnover to keep his profit margin.

**Los Angeles Times:** When the Weather Bureau speaks of mean temperature it doesn't mean California. We have no mean temperature here. It is all choice and select.

**Dress Material**  
Government economics experts have discovered that the average dress of today requires about one and two-thirds yards less material than it did 10 years ago.

**Pittsburgh Post-Gazette:** All the designs submitted for new gold and silver coins of France display long-haired women, but money is always in style.

**Sign of the Times**  
The sale of "sake," an intoxicating beverage of Japan, has been forbidden by law in army canteens.

**Winston-Salem Journal:** College boys now come with the sheepskin and close with the sheepskin.

**Golden Stream**  
American tourists this year have spent about \$3,000,000 in Venice.

## The Monitor Reader

1. How is Roquefort cheese cured?—Household Arts and Decoration... 10  
2. Where is Botany Bay and how did it get its name?—Odds and Ends... 10  
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THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

**Vicissitude**  
The suggestion of adversity so tightly clings to this word that it is well-nigh impossible to think of it without an accompaniment of sympathy. In truth, the idea of trouble is a presumptuous offshoot.

**Vicissitude** is derived from the Latin *vici*, the genitive form of the noun *vix*, a change or a turn, and simply means a complete change, either regular or irregular. A change of circumstances or conditions may seem to bring discord or concord, and either of these variations may be called a vicissitude.

"Change" is the more general term for an alteration of whatever sort; "mutation" hints the abstract qualities of the process of change; "vicissitude" suggests one of a succession of changes.

Accent the second syllable, *vi-cis-si-tude*. Sound each *i* as in *vim*, *i* as in *use*.  
"Light and darkness in perpetual round . . . makes through heaven grateful vicissitude."—Milton.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

## A Thought for Today

BE TRUSTWORTHY in all things, from the greatest to the least.—DICKENS

## In Lighter Vein

**Very Much So**  
A new eight-day wrist watch weighs half a pound. Wearers, says London Opinion, must find time hanging heavily on their hands.



"Ain't that cow got a lovely coat, Ted?"  
"Yes, it's a Jersey."  
"There, now I thought it was its skin!"

**Slight Delay**  
"So you hiked to Seattle in 50 hours?"  
"Yes, I should have made it sooner but I had to walk three miles."

**Writer at Court**  
Writer: "Formerly it took me a week to write a book . . ."  
Judge: "Really?"  
Writer: "And now it will take me 90 days to do one sentence."

**Suitable**  
Rastus: "Why do you-all call that hoss Regular?"  
Sambo: "Cause all de other hosses go by him."

**Fiction**  
Central: "Number, please?"  
Student: "I want Blank 4231, and say, get it quick like they do in the movies."—*Oklahoma Whirlwind*.

**Willing to Be Taught**  
"You shouldn't slide on the polished floor like that, Junior."  
"How should I, then?"



## Appreciation

**San Francisco**  
HERBERT HOOVER, a citizen of California and the chosen candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency of the United States, was to be officially welcomed home.

The cheering of the crowds on the streets faintly penetrated the rotunda of the City Hall. The chairs placed for the general public during the ceremony were filled, and those reserved for special friends were filling rapidly under the watchful eyes of the City Hall employees.

And then there entered an elderly man. He wore his G. A. R. uniform, brushed and pressed, as he walked down the aisle. Tightly clutched in one hand he held a small bunch of home-grown flowers, with a bright yellow daffodil in the center.

He glanced anxiously to right and left, looking for a vacant seat, but there was none. As he reached the reserved section, he timidly asked one of the attendants if there was a seat. He could have the attendant called to several of the others, and they all immediately became busy elsewhere, knowing right well that he would take a chair—which he did.

And then came the guest of honor. A great man, big in the engineering and business world, neatly dressed and pleasant, but retiring.

The veteran, who had slowly pulled himself to his feet, shuffled toward the platform, his little cluster of flowers in his hand, an expression of anxious regard in his eyes.

The international humanitarian had not acquired his reputation unworthily. He rose quickly. Gone was the shyness, gone any hesitancy, and with a few steps he greeted the elderly man with a gracious word of thanks, took the flowers and smiled. That smile! If it would not be out of place to speak of such a smile as being sweet; one could truthfully say it was so, ineffably sweet and tender, his manner kind, loving, bridging the false chasm of a supposed vast difference in years, in wealth, place and power.

And then, with a gesture of further appreciation, Mr. Hoover carefully took the yellow daffodil from the center of the bunch of flowers and placed it in the lapel of his coat.

Small wonder that a little newsboy, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, should rush up and exclaim, "Gee! Mr. Hoover, but you'll make a fine President!"

## Another's Good

AN OIL station in a suburban town is managed by an elderly man who, nevertheless is very capable, honest and well regarded by his patrons. The owner, however, came to the conclusion that he wanted a younger man, says C. B. W. in a contribution from San Diego, Calif., and offered the position to a young man who had occasionally assisted about the station. Although the lad was looking for a position, as declined, convincing the owner at length that the present manager was perfectly capable of handling the position, was popular with the customers, and, furthermore, needed the place as he had a family to support.

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(Continued)

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(Continued)



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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The World Court and the Campaign

GENEVA dispatch reports that the Legal Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations has issued a petition to the League Council to appoint jurists for a study of the World Court statute. If the commission is set up, it will undoubtedly report on those clauses of the statute relating to advisory opinions. Adherence by the United States to the court on the basis of the Senate reservations of January, 1926, has not been effected because of European doubts as to the meaning of that reservation relating to the court's power to hand down advisory opinions. The United States, therefore, would presumably be asked to send representatives to serve on the committee of jurists.

It is interesting to note, however, that the court is not being mentioned during the present presidential campaign. In 1924, the platforms of both political parties pledged adherence to the World Court. The Democratic platform expressed "confidence in the ideal of world peace, the League of Nations and the World Court, as together constituting the supreme effort of the statesmanship and religious conviction of our time to organize the world for peace." The Republican Party was completely opposed to the League of Nations, but it nevertheless endorsed "the Permanent Court of International Justice, and favored the adherence of the United States to this tribunal, as recommended by President Coolidge." Both candidates in 1924 accepted these planks of their platforms.

Four years later the platforms are silent. They do not mention the World Court. Neither of the acceptance speeches referred to the court by name. Herbert Hoover expressed a belief "that the foundations of peace can be strengthened by the creation of methods and agencies by which a multitude of incidents may be transferred from the realm of prejudice and force to arbitration and the determination of right and wrong based upon international law." Governor Smith was barely more specific when he promised an endeavor "to make the out-laws of war effective by removing its causes, and to substitute the methods of arbitration, conciliation and judicial determination."

Why is the World Court ignored in the present campaign? The most probable reason is that platform draftsmen and candidates are apprehensive that voters prefer to vote against, rather than for a political party which promises a definite foreign policy. Yet during the last four years the World Court has been endorsed by many, if not all, of the organizations which express collective judgments on foreign policy. The League of Women Voters, chambers of commerce, labor organizations, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America—these are but a few of the long list of bodies which have urged adherence by the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The New York State Democratic platform of 1926 had a pro-World Court plank. Other state platforms have contained similar expressions of opinion. Perhaps during the campaign the presidential candidates will advocate the resumption of negotiations with the powers signatory to the statute; but whether they do or not, the continued successful functioning of the World Court makes adherence of the United States ultimately certain.

### Why Secrecy in Merger Meetings?

MEETINGS of railway executives to determine a plan for merging the eastern railways are about to be resumed after an adjournment for the summer season. Under the impetus of a hint that, unless some definite plan is not agreed upon, the Interstate Commerce Commission may itself decide upon a satisfactory allocation of the eastern roads, it is expected the rail presidents will proceed more successfully than has been the case in the meetings held heretofore. Prior to the discontinuance of the periodical meetings in the spring, it was generally agreed that four, rather than five, main trunk lines should eventuate in the East.

The sale of his holdings in Lehigh Valley to the Pennsylvania Railroad has removed L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Company from the picture to a certain extent, although he is still in a certain strategic position to intervene in any plan which does not favorably consider his own road.

Thus far, the conferences which have been held have been confidential, no intimation having been given of the purport of the discussions. Just what is the purpose of such complete secrecy is a mystery. The rail executives have repeatedly told the public that the carriers are owned by their patrons, and if this statement is to be accepted literally the owners of the roads have a distinct right to know what disposition of their properties is being considered by those whom they have elected to manage them.

The consolidations cannot, anyhow, be consummated without the approval of the Commerce Commission, so that the oligarchy of rail executives is not in a position definitely to allocate all rail properties to the four great systems represented in these secret conclaves. Better than this attempt at secrecy, it would seem, would be a frank discussion of the problems fac-

ing the conferees and an indication of the progress being made toward their solution. That such pronouncements would affect the stock market any more than the "leaks" and rumors which now emanate from the merger meetings tend to influence stocks is hardly likely.

### Home Owners, or Farm Hands?

PROMINENT among the remedies suggested for unfavorable conditions in the agricultural industry of the United States is the proposal put forward by some city students of the farm relief problem that the system of individual farm holdings should be abandoned, and that farming enterprises should be carried on by great corporations owning large areas of land. The proposition is based upon the assumed advantages of mass production, as illustrated in certain manufacturing industries, and instances are cited where conditions of capital operating on a large scale have been successful in growing wheat, fruit, and some other crops. Data in support of the plan are said to be found in the results of experiments by Henry Ford on his Dearborn farm, but as figures of net earnings, taking into consideration cost of land, equipment, taxes, etc., have not been furnished by Mr. Ford, the validity of his enterprise as a proof of corporation farming can hardly be granted.

Neither can it be admitted that the success of such great combinations of iron and steel-making plants as the United States Steel Corporation proves anything more than that consolidation makes larger profits possible. It is not claimed that the prices of iron and steel, in the many forms in which they reach the consumer, have been reduced by reason of more efficient production. In the field of retail merchandising the great department bazaars have not found it possible to reduce the cost of selling, despite vast increases in their volume of business.

Aside from the question as to whether corporations engaged in farming might make more money for their stockholders than is now made by the individual farmers, there is another aspect of the problem that is much more important than the matter of profits. The 6,000,000 farms of the United States, chiefly owned by the men who live and work upon them, although farm tenancy has shown a deplorable increasing tendency, are not merely factories for producing wheat, corn and meat. They are homes, with all that the word connotes, and it is difficult to understand how anyone familiar with conditions in practically all the rural regions of the United States, could contemplate changing these proprietors of their own industry into wandering farm hands earning wages for a few months each year.

### A Prescription That Works

IN the Bible Society Record recently was published, as a reprint from the Lutheran, an article entitled "A Doctor's Surprising Prescription." The story it contained is told as true, and the comment is made that, while the physician in question has passed on, his prescription remains and will do no one any harm if he or she tries it.

A woman who had been subjected to great mental strain went to this doctor for treatment and detailed to him her symptoms, to receive from him the brief prescription, "Madam, what you need is to read your Bible more." "But, Doctor," began the bewildered patient. "Go home and read your Bible an hour a day," he reiterated with kindly authority. "Then come back to me a month from today."

At first inclined to resent his advice, she decided finally that she would try the remedy recommended. In one month she went back to his office. "Well," he said, "I see you are an obedient patient and have taken my prescription faithfully. Do you feel as if you needed any other medicine now?" "No, Doctor, I don't," she replied without hesitation. "I feel like a different person. But, how did you know that was just what I needed?"

The answer of the physician was simply to turn to his desk and point to a well-worn Bible lying thereon. Taking it in his hand, he said with a smile:

If I were to omit my daily reading of this book, I should lose my greatest source of strength and skill. I never go to an operation without reading my Bible. I never attend a distressing case without finding help in its pages. Your case called not for medicine, but for sources of peace and strength outside your own mind, and I showed you my own prescription, and I knew it would cure.

The rest of the story can be told in a few words. The woman acknowledged her indebtedness to him but confessed that she came very near to not taking his prescription. And the physician answered: "Very few are willing to try it, I find. But there are many, many cases in my practice where it would work wonders, if they would only take it."

### Greenland as an Aid to Aviation

WHEN two United States aviators on their way to Sweden from Rockford, Ill., were compelled to make a landing on the ice of interior Greenland, they may unintentionally have opened up a new and unexpected vista with regard to facilitating air traffic between the Western Hemisphere and Europe.

Such, at any rate, is the opinion recently expressed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic traveler and explorer. It is true that the Danish Government has never looked upon the vast icy stretches of its colony as anything but immovable barriers against the advance of civilization. On the other hand, Mr. Stefansson considers these thousands of frozen square miles as a blessing in disguise. That is, where explorers like Nordenskjold, Nansen, Peary and others battled their way across the inland ice of Greenland faced with tremendous odds, this forbidden terra incognita may prove a welcome assurance to the aviator of the future when, on the wings of the morning, he turns the nose of his plane west or east, confident that in an emergency he can descend on this floor of ice and again ascend with ease.

The progress of aviation leaves little to the imagination and while an isolated instance of emergency landing on the Greenland ice may not be sufficient to establish its feasibility, still,

experienced aviators no doubt will give serious attention to the views which Mr. Stefansson advances. Where the Danish Government in the past has had all it could do to make the coast country of Greenland more and more acceptable to colonizing, should it be proven that aviation of today has found one more handmaid for its service in the establishing of landing stations here and there in its interior, no doubt Denmark's co-operation will be forthcoming.

### A Threat and an Answer

ON OCCASION the exigencies of newspaper "make-up" bring two apparently unrelated articles into illuminating juxtaposition. In one edition of the Monitor of September 15, there appeared this item:

The Arkansas State Democratic Convention has adopted a resolution declaring that persons who refuse to support the national ticket in the general election in November will be barred from participating in subsequent Democratic primaries in Arkansas.

And in the adjoining column:

Where coercion begins democracy ends.

The first was an Associated Press news dispatch from Little Rock, Ark.; the second an excerpt from a statement which was issued by Doyle Carlton, Democratic nominee for Governor of Florida, in defense of his own right to dissent from the views of the party's nominee for President and which was drafted before the convention met in Little Rock. Yet a better answer to the convention's action would be hard to find.

Undoubtedly there will be further answers, for such a position, whether taken by Democrats or Republicans, must appear undemocratic, indeed autocratic. And as a measure of "practical politics" it seems short-sighted and ill-designed to gain its object. Manifestly directed at those—particularly leaders—who have the courage to come out in the open with their opposition, such a threat can silence only the timid. And even the silent will voice their convictions in the polling booth, while the bold may well be aroused to greater defiance, and, thus permanently debared from their party, become the strength of a reinforced and more troublesome opposition party.

### Obtaining Permission to Practice

PERMISSION to practice, which the National Music League has arranged to secure for students taking up residence in New York this season, may be imagined to mean all the difference between a fruitful and a barren winter's work. The right assured to musical aspirants to set up the machinery of study in their living quarters and to start it going at will, may be looked upon somewhat as guarantee of return upon investment. The privilege, granted through formal agreement, to vocalists and instrumentalists to make a noise in their rooms, whether it be by singing scales or by playing finger exercises, must improve matters vastly for young persons getting their musical education under private teachers, and must put them on something like an equality with those attending the classes of a conservatory.

The league, which sought in the beginning to do great things, has perhaps only now found itself, doing an important small thing. One of its chief avowed purposes originally was to give meritorious graduates of the studios a chance to be heard in public. Possibly, in spite of having assisted in launching a number of singers, pianists and violinists upon their careers, its best accomplishment thus far is this of billeting students in neighborhoods where a voice exercising daily from eleven o'clock to noon, or perchance an E string submitting to the bow every evening from seven to nine, causes no offense and raises no protest.

It has been the lot, rather often, not only of music students but even of established artists in New York to settle in a place where the sound of their arias or études, well enough for a while, proved an annoyance to other occupants after a few weeks. But a soprano, obliged to rehearse the phrases of "Ritorna vincitor!" with suppressed resonance, or a pianist those of Schubert's "Marche Militaire" with hands low on the keys, will hardly attain the expressiveness that is wanted in the opera house or the concert hall. Wherefore the league and the landlord come to an understanding beforehand. The building is rented both horizontally and vertically, each tenant having an assigned position at a certain floor; and besides that, enjoying acoustic rights in the house from basement to roof.

## Random Ramblings

Emancipation of Islamic women from the veil and their acceptance by men more on terms of equality are among signs of the reported vanishing of Islam in Muhammadan countries. There is, however, no imputation that the edict of the prophet against the use of alcohol is in danger.

The tendency of evil ultimately to destroy itself is strikingly illustrated in the remark of Carlos Ibanez, the young President of Chile: "Sometimes when fruit gets rotten enough you don't have to pick it. It drops from trees to the earth with no sound."

It is claimed that the placing of street lamps in the City of London did more to prevent crime than 100 galleons, and the opening of the colonies to immigration more than 1000 policemen. It is remarkable what a little light on a subject will do.

When it comes to farm relief, the common garden toad is a hard and willing worker in its small way, and payment in kindness and protection should not be overlooked.

Now that television is to be brought into the home, will performers have to become used to having their faces spoken of as "full of static"?

A typewriter for composing music has just been invented in Paris. It will now be doubly important to be sure to strike the right key.

The maker of patchwork quilts has a daughter who does her patch-work on an inner tube.

Looks as if the watch on the Rhine were about to stop.

## What News Is News?

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Mr. Drummond is a member of the staff of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and was the winner of the prize for the best editorial printed in a daily newspaper on "The Value of the Cologne Press Exhibition to America," sponsored by the American committee of the exposition.

III COLOGNE, GERMANY

IN THE days when dueling was in flower and when the New York Sun was shedding its first faint rays of its brilliant career, corrupt newspaper advertising received one of its earliest blights. In 1835 George W. Wisner, then co-owner of the Sun with Benjamin H. Day, was challenged by a quack dentist whose medicines the Sun had exposed and banished from its advertising columns. Newspapers fought even their private battles on their front pages in those times, and the Sun announced editorially that Wisner had accepted the challenge, and that, having the choice of weapons, he would elect syringes charged with the dentist's own medicines, the distance five paces!

The fine ethics which the Sun exemplified in this incident of courageous ridicule have today permeated to virtually the entire daily and periodic press. The International Press Exhibition gives to advertising many of its most illuminating exhibits and accords to advertising ethics a well-deserved tribute. A painstaking investigation was made into every branch of commercial advertising, and of all the requirements essential to an effective advertisement, Pressa puts the following foremost: "Above all things an advertisement must be true. Without truth there is no permanent success."

The ideal of clean and truthful advertising has found almost universal acceptance. The corrupting advertisement, discrediting both the producer and the consumer, has been discredited by every newspaper which has any pretensions to integrity. The press rarely permits its readers to be the prey of misleading and obnoxious advertising material, and in the high ethical practice which the advertising fraternity has set, it holds the light of progress to the writers and editors of the news.

Advertising columns, having substantially purged themselves of the baneful influences which sought haven there when the newspaper was in its infancy, may justly pause and glance about at their associations. Too often the suburban home for sale will find itself resting beside the latest divorce scandal, and a page of school announcements in company with the harrowing details of crime. The newspaper editor pleads reader interest, but the newspaper advertising manager is convinced that the display of only worthy products can fairly serve advertiser and reader alike.

It is apparent that clean and truthful advertising not only accords with a high ethical code, but achieves its greatest commercial value in the practice of that ethical code. The varied data presented by Pressa show that such an advertising standard is as economically sound as it is socially right. The rapid growth of advertising has been consonant with its purification.

Appreciation of the newspaper as an integral part of the community and the nation in which it functions is the outstanding note which is discernible throughout the entirety of the press exhibition. And it is because the newspaper affects so much of human existence and must measure its acts in the light of public responsibility that the policies which govern the news content of the press

concern the public as a whole. Whether anti-social news, that is, news of crime, disaster and scandal, shall consistently occupy the favored position in the mirror of the press offers a question for the solution of which much more must be considered than merely reader interest. On this point, indeed, to recur to advertising, the studies made by Pressa indicate that readers prefer to be associated with the pleasant and the worthwhile affairs of human existence. If good advertising pays, why not good news?

Reader interest is only a single factor in the larger equation of news policy. Throughout the long evolution of news and the newspaper, Pressa has exhibited the close connection between the printed word and the accomplished fact. The first act of the dictator is to close the columns of the press to everything but that which he would have the people believe. The militarist turns the newspaper into an instrument of war, and there is war. The printed word is truly a combustible commodity, and it can no more be dissociated from the act which it describes than cause can be dissociated from effect.

The frequent public protest which has arisen against the over-accutuation of crime news is based not only on the increasing percentage of the reading public who would willingly have less of crime and more of the constructive in their newspapers, but also on the conviction that crime news, glorifying the criminal with fond and picturesque phrases, is an incentive to crime. This protest is reflected at Cologne by the emphasis which the German press exhibit places on the fact that one of Germany's leading newspapers carries only a fraction of one per cent of such matter and on the manner in which crime news is consistently played down by this periodical. To this end the New York State Crime Commission has publicly declared that "the constant publication of detailed news of crime suggests criminal practices to persons who, because of these suggestions, develop criminal tendencies themselves."

Further in its analysis of the causes of crime the commission declares that there are newspapers which "establish in the public thought a false impression of the amount and importance of crime." This statement comes closest to touching the condition which it is in the power of the press to remedy. The most objectionable aspect of crime news is not its quantity, but the manner in its treatment and display.

Studies recently made in the United States showed that only about 1.4 to 3.50 per cent of the news space of the average newspaper is devoted to crime, divorce and scandal, but this same survey reported that its inquiry among a cross-section of readers revealed that their estimates of the amount of crime news ranged from 25 to 50 per cent.

Such a finding is misleading. It discloses that crime news is given such prominence that to an average reader it is magnified many times its actual size and importance, and substantiates the view that it is the glorification of crime and its disproportionate display which makes of it a public menace.

Since Pressa opened its gates to the world three months and a half ago, more than 3,500,000 persons have passed within its halls. These persons have received a larger concept of the newspaper as an instrument of welfare to its community and a utility of friendship among nations. A clean press is an essential part of that concept. Constructive journalism has received an impulse which is certain to spread its effect long after Pressa will have closed its doors.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

A PORTION of the Paris costume trade flourishes because of the novelties it introduces. Here is the latest one: a cloth has been manufactured through which feathers are distributed. The fabric is a woven material and has these small feather tips protruding through the goods. The rabbit and the llama and the camel have in the past been known to have contributed something toward the making of materials, but this is the first time the feathers of the humble hen have been used for this purpose. The new fabric is expensive, and experts speak of it as being "smart."

Americans have been gratified by the initiative shown by the French Line in making special provision for automobiles to be brought to Europe. Through the French Line the formalities for entering a car are much abbreviated. A simple paper, folded three times and known as a "triptique," when properly filled out gives an American the right to bring his car into France and motor here for a whole twelvemonth if he likes. Should he overstay this period, he has the choice of either leaving his car "sous douane," as they say, in the customs, for four months, and then being issued a new triptique, or he can pay the duty of 45 per cent on the original value of the car. The French Line proposes to extend its automobile service to north African ports and to Egypt.

Tremendous interest has been aroused in French flying circles by the announcement that France is to participate in the next competition for the Jacques Schneider Cup, which will be held in 1929. This is the international air classic for speed; and, although a Frenchman founded the cup, there has been for some years no French entrant. The British now hold the trophy, which they won at Venice a year ago from the Italians who, in turn, had wrested it from the Americans. No one on earth has ever traveled at a speed faster than the Schneider Cup pilots. Since the Venice race, an Italian, who was successful then, has been timed at about 300 miles an hour. The French designer, M. Béchereau, who made the Spad

scouts, has made public the fact that two Nieuport and two Bernard seaplanes are to be built, and that these must be capable of at least 350 miles an hour if the French color are to make a good showing in 1929. He is now selecting a spot in France suitable for testing such high-speed machines.

The house where the poet Alfred de Musset was born, on the Boulevard St. Germain, is to be torn down to allow the widening of the street. De Musset wrote, at a time when Lord Byron was in Greece and when classic discussions were followed in the salons. He bore testimony to these discussions in certain lines which occur to us from "La Nuit de Mai," where he wrote:

Green Scotland is here, and dark Italy;  
And Greece, my mother, where honey is sweet,  
Argos, Pélion—town of hecatombs,  
Messa divine, beloved of her doves;  
And changeable Pélion's shaggy brow;  
The blue Titarese, and silver bay,  
Which shows in waters, where swan meets swan,  
The white Oloosson to white Camyre.

Do we need a Byron in Greece today to make these places and what they stand for familiar to us?

The Fratellinis are back! Who does not know them? The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, invited them while in Rome to the Chigi Palace. During the past year the three famous brothers, Paul, Albert and François, have performed in various European capitals and have been lauded as if they were ambassadors. They are three clowns—not ordinary clowns, of course, but great masters of comedy whose efforts to keep the crowds smiling during the war won for them the Legion of Honor decorations. Paris has missed them, and has now received them back with a royal welcome. They are incomparable artists, every glance or movement compelling laughter; and after seeing them you find yourself going on chuckling, for weeks whenever you recall their antics. Together they form a sort of Eiffel Tower of laughter and seem equally a landmark in the capital.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "New York and Presidential Elections"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial published in the Monitor on Aug. 29 entitled "New York and Presidential Elections" the statement is made that, "It is now 36 years since New York has really gone Democratic in presidential election, although it has often elected a governor from that party." In this connection the figures of Governor Smith's 1926 election, as given in the World Almanac are interesting and significant.

Out of a total of 2,904,730 votes cast for governor, Mr. Smith received 247,478 more votes than Mr. Mills, the Republican nominee. In that election Governor Smith carried eight out of a total of 32 counties. Of these counties so carried by the Governor, Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond, known as "Greater New York," were controlled by Tammany Hall, which sponsored his entrance into politics, and of which Governor Smith has become the acknowledged dictator. Outside of these controlled counties, Governor Smith carried only three others through the State in his last election.

NEW YORK, N. Y. SETH BROWN.

### Making Liquor Purchaser Culpable

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I have space to tell my view as to how to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective? It is summed up thus: Make those who buy and use liquor unlawfully equally culpable under the law with those who sell it. To illustrate: I was for many years and until about five or six years ago in the life insurance business in New York State. Away back in the early "nineties" a law was passed to protect agents against themselves, making it unlawful to rebate any part of their commission. For a short time it worked, and then it was violated a little, then more, until soon the law became almost

entirely disregarded. At that time the agent only was culpable under the law.

After a number of years of violation, however, a law was passed making the policyholder who accepted a rebate equally culpable with the agent who gave a rebate. Since then rebating is almost unknown.

WASHINGTON, D. C. G. W. BRANDELL.

### "The School and World Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 7, 1928, an editorial entitled "The School and World Peace." This article contained the statement that one of the principal speakers at the International Kindergarten Union meeting, held in Grand Rapids, Mich., had expressed the opinion "that failure of the political forces to bring about all that is desirable toward international good feeling, is turning attention more and more to education as the means through which must be inculcated in children and youth the adults of tomorrow, ideals of mutual helpfulness and brotherhood."

I would carry this a step farther, and educate the parents to the inherent idea of a gun or a sword, which is "to destroy." As an educator of very little children, I see the kiddies bring these so-called playthings to school day after day, thinking it sport to aim at a playmate and pretend to kill him or to incite a war or battle on the playground.

How few parents consider a toy gun or a cap pistol, beyond the fact that it is a means of amusement for the child! Let us educate the parents to constructive toys for children: toys that will foster in the children, not only a love for each other, but a love and understanding for children of all nations.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. ANNA KING BURGESS.